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Arrest of Newsman Could Hurt Summit Prospects, U.S. Says

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — White House officials have warned that the detention of an American reporter in Moscow could affect prospects for a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

The officials made the comments Wednesday after confirming that the United States had made a proposal to gain freedom for the journalist, Nicholas Daniloff.

The expulsion of a reporter from China may be linked to a reported defection. Page 5.

The offer, which officials said had been conveyed to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, calls for freeing Mr. Daniloff and releasing a Soviet espionage suspect in New York into Soviet custody pending a trial.

The officials said there had been no immediate Soviet response.

[A Soviet spokesman said Thursday that he was unaware of any official offer by Washington regarding Mr. Daniloff.

[Gennadi I. Gerasimov, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said he had seen press reports quoting unidentified U.S. officials as offering such a deal. However, he added, "Since I am an official, I am not in a position to comment on something going on unofficially."]

Although the State Department has refused to link the Daniloff case with that of the Soviet suspect, Gennadi F. Zakharov, who is a United Nations employee, the White House made it clear that a linkage had been made by the United States.

In discussing the offer, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the arrest of Mr. Daniloff, who is the Moscow correspondent of the news magazine U.S. News & World Report, "could have a negative effect on U.S.-Soviet relations."

Later, another White House official said the detention of Mr. Daniloff for what the Russians said was espionage could endanger the possibility of a meeting this year between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

In Washington, the State Department warned Thursday of "adverse consequences" in U.S.-Soviet relations if Mr. Daniloff were not released promptly but also said high-level arms-control talks with Moscow would continue on schedule.

The two days of arms-control talks, designed to find possible points of agreement in advance of a foreign ministers' meeting, were scheduled to begin at the State Department Friday morning.

A State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said that the fact that the meeting was going ahead as planned "does not mean business-at-usual." He said the U.S. government was raising the issue at every possible occasion and was taking "every appropriate measure" to win Mr. Daniloff's release.

Mr. Daniloff has not been formally charged. The Soviet Foreign Ministry said the case was expected

See REPORTER, Page 5

Reuters

Mourners carried coffins of victims of last week's battles with police to Avalon cemetery in Soweto on Thursday. Security forces, firing tear gas, broke up several processions. Some funeral services were postponed indefinitely.

Police in Soweto Fire Tear Gas to Rout Mourners

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

SOWETO, South Africa — Security forces using tear gas dispersed large crowds of residents here Thursday after they defied a government ban on holding funeral processions for some of the victims in last week's street battles with the police.

The government Bureau for Information, the only authorized source of information on unrest, confirmed that the police used tear gas at "several unlawful gatherings" but reported no deaths or injuries.

Under shadow of South Africa, Botswana juggles principle and economic reality. Page 2.

A panel of Supreme Court judges in Natal Province, meanwhile, issued a ruling that appeared to invalidate an emergency regulation allowing the commissioner of police to prohibit anything that he deemed necessary for the maintenance of public order or for the termination of the state of emergency.

The court also struck down emergency powers allowing the minister for law and order, Louis le Grange, to seize and ban any publication deemed to contain a subversive statement, and a regulation prohibiting the possession of a subversive statement.

Clergymen and community leaders in Soweto, a black township outside Johannesburg, said that a gathering of several hundred mourners at Jabavu Stadium was broken up by police firing tear gas and that at least 12 coffins were then taken to a nearby cemetery in security forces' convoys.

The Soweto community leaders said that families then buried their relatives in the presence of small groups of mourners under the compulsion of the security forces.

Funerals for the other victims of last week's unrest were postponed indefinitely. Directors of funeral parlors were made to sign declarations that they would not release the bodies without police consent.

Reporters who entered Soweto by car earlier in the day, before it was clear that the security action had begun, were stopped by army troops and ordered to leave the township immediately.

The first funeral procession was formed at about 10 A.M. at St. John's Anglican Church in Soweto's White City neighborhood, where on Aug. 26 local police opened fire on barricaded youths during street battles and killed 20 persons by official count.

Community leaders, however, produced a list of the names and addresses of 24 persons they said died in the shootings, and Soweto funeral parlor directors said thay had that many bodies with gunshot wounds.

Under expanded press restrictions issued Wednesday night by the commissioner of the national police, no journalist is permitted on the scene or "within sight" of any unrest, restricted gathering or security action.

Under previous restrictions under the emergency decree of June 12, journalists are not allowed to report on security actions unless the information has been officially

See SOWETO, Page 5

Reporter's Jailing Shows KGB's Muscle

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — When the KGB jailed Nicholas Daniloff, it undercut a campaign by Mikhail S. Gorbachev and his aides to shore up Moscow's ragged relations with the United States and the Western press.

In so doing, it gave the first real indication of how much power the state security agency wields in Soviet-American relations under Mr. Gorbachev's leadership.

In the three-way struggle for influence with the party and the government, the KGB was the only seeming winner in the arrest of Mr. Daniloff, a correspondent for U.S. News & World Report.

The consequences of an arrest widely viewed in the West as a frame-up could bear heavily on relations between Washington and Moscow.

Despite efforts by both sides to minimize the political repercussions, a U.S. official here said this week that the prospect of a trial for Mr. Daniloff would threaten plans for the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting proposed for later this year.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The arrest of an American in Moscow would have been uncommon and alarming during the Cold War. Coming at this time, it contradicts the line toward Washington that both the Foreign Ministry and the Communist Party have been following in recent months.

Mr. Gorbachev, as the party's leader, had not only called for a thaw in relations but had also criticized Washington for failing to respond to his goodwill gestures and thus poisoning the atmosphere.

Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze had just rescheduled a canceled trip to Washington for talks with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

"We are seeking normal relations," a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, told journalists Tuesday. "This case should not affect our principle, which is to seek an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations."

Soviet officials had also been making strong efforts to woo the Western press. With press conferences, briefings and improved contacts with Soviet officials, Moscow was seeking Western journalists assistance in advertising the Kremlin's various proposals, particularly on arms control.

But on Aug. 23 the FBI arrested a Soviet employee of the United Nations in New York, Gennadi F. Zakharov, who had no diplomatic immunity. U.S. security officials indicated that they had been observing him for an extended period.

Many Western diplomats in Moscow believe that Mr. Daniloff's arrest was a retaliation by the KGB for the FBI's arrest of Mr. Zakharov a week earlier, although it undoubtedly required approval of senior ministry and party officials.

To a Western observer in Moscow without knowledge of the fac-

See KGB, Page 5

Pope Backs Clergy in Nicaragua

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II has given his full backing to Nicaraguan church leaders in a confrontation with the Managua government over alleged harassment of the church and violations of human rights, a Vatican official says.

The Roman Catholic Church's complaints are expected to be raised at a meeting between Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, and President Daniel Ortega Saavedra. No date for the meeting has been set.

Mr. Ortega has repeatedly sought direct contacts with the Holy See to discuss disputes.

But the Vatican official said Wednesday that Cardinal Obando y Bravo had been authorized to insist that the government must first prove its good faith in talks with local church officials before the Vatican would consider negotiations with the Sandinists.

"We have no reason to be optimistic," said the Vatican official, who asked not to be identified. "We do not really expect any movement."

In preparing for the anticipated meeting with Mr. Ortega, the Vatican has encouraged Cardinal Obando y Bravo to depict what he calls Sandinist interference with church activities as violations of human rights rather than as simply an issue of church-state relations, the Vatican official said.

The Vatican has grown increasingly distressed over Nicaragua in the last six months. By authorizing Cardinal Obando y Bravo to speak for the pope in taking a hard line with the Sandinists, it appears to have moved another step toward open confrontation with the government.

The deterioration of relations is particularly evident in the Vatican's intent to pose its complaints in a human rights framework.

"It is expected that Cardinal Obando will use human rights language to discuss the situation in Nicaragua because it is broader than talking just about the church's problems," the official said. "The pope believes the Sandinists' actions are affecting the entire population, not simply the church as one institution."

On a trip to the United States last month, Mr. Ortega said he wanted to establish a constructive dialogue with the Vatican and suggested creating an ecumenical commission to mediate disputes.

The Vatican has rejected these proposals as a "tactic to bypass the local bishops," the official said. He added that the Vatican was prepared to back Cardinal Obando y Bravo in demanding that the Sandinists reverse a series of actions viewed both as hostile to the church and as violating human rights.

The official said the Holy See believed that Mr. Ortega wanted to avoid a complete break in relations with the church and that he was aware the Sandinists' image abroad was suffering to the extent that it was perceived as persecuting the church.

As a result, there is hope that perhaps some of the problems may be resolved through talks with the local hierarchy, particularly if Cardinal Obando y Bravo goes into the talks in a strong position.

The Vatican's complaints focus on measures that began about six months ago, the official said. These include the expulsion of 16 priests, the closing of the church-run radio station and the refusal to let the

See POPE, Page 5

Aquino Defends Policies And Rebukes U.S. Critics

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino on Thursday defended her approach to combating insurgency and said recent criticism from the White House did not appear to have come from President Ronald Reagan but from individuals who might not wish her to succeed.

Mrs. Aquino said she would not be dictated to by Washington on this or other issues as she believed had been done to her predecessor, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

"The fact is, it is I who will decide just what we will do in this country," she said in an interview in her office.

Mrs. Aquino said she would not respond to anonymous criticisms like those of unnamed administration officials who urged her last Sunday to get tougher with the Communists and other insurgents.

"Until it is said right to my face, until President Reagan tells me, 'Look, you're not doing it the way we think you should,' then I'll tell him why I think it should be done this way," she said.

She said she expected the United States to respect her views on the Communist insurgency and on the presence of American bases here, and to treat the Philippine government more as an equal partner than it did during Mr. Marcos's tenure.

She repeated her commitment to seeking a peaceful solution to the insurgency, and also her policy of honoring the bases agreement until it expires in 1991, and then keeping her options open. "There will be negotiations, renegotiations, if both parties want to renegotiate," she said.

AP

Corazon C. Aquino

Mrs. Aquino is scheduled to meet with Mr. Reagan on Sept. 17 and to address a joint session of Congress the next day, before visiting Boston and New York, where she will speak before the United Nations.

"I do not discount the possibility that not everyone wants me to succeed in the U.S. visit," she said. "And I would imagine there are a number who would really like to derail whatever efforts are made in seeking something mutually advantageous for both countries."

She said a main goal of her visit would be to seek more favorable terms from creditor banks and more open markets for Philippine goods. Her approach to counterinsurgency and the U.S. bases were expected to be among the issues discussed.

She said Mr. Marcos had allowed himself to be dictated to by Washington because he "no longer enjoyed the support of the Filipino people and had to look elsewhere to prop him up."

"This is a different government," she said, adding that she thought the relationship "should be one of mutual respect."

She said a purely military approach to counterinsurgency had failed under Mr. Marcos and that she intended to "exhaust all peaceful efforts" before resorting to "our last option, and that will be using force against force."

She conceded that cease-fire talks, which began a month ago, had gotten off to a slow start but added that when two forces have been fighting each other for years, "first of all what has to be established is a show of sincerity on both

See AQUINO, Page 5

Gadhafi May Leave Nonaligned

The Associated Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Moammar Gadhafi threatened Thursday to withdraw from the Nonaligned Movement, saying it was not doing enough to support Libya in its conflict with the United States.

"I want to say goodbye, farewell to this funny movement, to this fallacy — farewell to this utter falsehood," the Libyan leader said in a rambling one-and-a-quarter-hour speech that stunned delegates at the weeklong meeting.

He paused in his speech to allow a group of young Libyan women in battle fatigues to chant "Down, Down U.S.A." The demonstration was greeted by scattered applause, but most delegates looked on in silence.

Colonel Gadhafi said he would withdraw his country from the Nonaligned Movement unless other members severed ties with the United States and Britain and showed "solidarity" with Libya.

He asserted that more than 50 U.S. vessels and tens of thousands of U.S. troops were threatening his North African country, but he said that he was not intimidated.

He said he would raise an international army of "tens of thou-

See GADHAFI, Page 5

The Associated Press

Colonel Moammar Gadhafi's water glass is refilled during his speech on Thursday.

Arafat Backs Talks Based on UN Resolutions

Reuters

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Thursday that the PLO supported calls for an international Middle East peace conference based on two United Nations Security Council resolutions.

The resolutions, Nos. 242 and 338, followed the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. They propose trading peace for land occupied by Israel during the conflict, but the PLO has repeatedly rejected them.

Mr. Arafat did not explicitly say that he recognized the two resolutions, which are at the center of differences between him and moderate Arab nations.

Mr. Arafat, speaking at the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement, said, "The PLO has done all it could to reach a peace solution as decided by international resolutions."

He said the PLO insisted on an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council as well as all parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

The proposed conference would be held on "the basis of international legality and Security Council resolutions related to the question of Palestine and the Middle East, including resolutions 242 and 338," he said.

Israel refuses to negotiate with the PLO, which it brands as a terrorist organization. The PLO has persistently rejected an explicit recognition of Israel without parallel acknowledgment of Palestinian rights to self-determination.

Bomb Kills 3 Frenchmen In Lebanon

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Three French soldiers serving with the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon were killed by a remote-control bomb while they were jogging Thursday and a fourth was wounded, a UN spokesman said.

The attack, the ninth against the UN Interim Force in Lebanon in 24 days, sharpened fears of a collision between Iranian-backed Shiite Moslem extremists and pro-Syrian Shiite moderates over UNIFIL's role. It raised further doubts about France's continued involvement in the force.

The French government condemned the "cowardly attack with the greatest vigor" and said the bombing had confirmed the need to reassess the mission of the peacekeeping force.

[After hearing the news, President François Mitterrand held a scheduled meeting with Hussein Husseini, speaker of the Lebanese parliament, and was quoted by government officials as having told his visitor that he wanted UNIFIL to be better organized and stronger, Reuters reported from Paris.

["But the conditions must be closely examined," Mr. Mitterrand

See LEBANON, Page 5

Overuse of 2 Birth Procedures Found in U.S. Studies

By Cristine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two major medical studies published Thursday provide strong new evidence that two childbirth procedures — electronic fetal monitoring and cesarean delivery — are being overused.

A study of nearly 35,000 births in Dallas found that routine use of continuous electronic monitoring of the fetal heart rate, a practice in many American hospitals, led to a "small but significant increase" in cesarean-section deliveries but to no major improvement in the health of babies born there, doctors at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center reported.

A separate study of more than 65,000 births at four New York hospitals found that private physicians performed "significantly more" cesarean deliveries than doctors treating patients in hospital clinics, without "demonstrably improving" the outcome for most babies, said researchers from the State University of New York.

Both groups, in studies published in the New England Journal of Medicine, suggested that overuse of medical interventions during childbirth may stem, at least in part, from obstetricians' concerns about potential malpractice suits.

Cesarean deliveries have jumped from 5 percent of all U.S. births in 1970 to 21.1 percent in 1984, according to the National Center for Health Statistics. It said the rate in 1981 was 18 percent, well above the 12 percent in Denmark, 11 percent in France and 9 percent in England and Wales.

Since the early 1970s, use of electronic monitoring also has grown rapidly. It is now routine in many institutions for most obstetrical patients.

The monitoring charts the fetal heartbeat and a woman's contractions continuously, using equipment attached externally to the woman's abdomen or internally through the vagina to the infant's scalp. The information is intended to provide a warning of fetal distress during labor.

Electronic fetal monitoring initially was used mostly for patients known to be at higher risk of birth complications, such as women with labor problems, high blood pressure or diabetes, or who are carrying twins. Despite scientific debate over the benefits, many physicians and hospitals shifted toward the new technology for all labors.

In 1978, it was estimated that at least two-thirds of all pregnancies in the United States were electronically monitored during labor. The new study, believed to be the largest to measure the effect of electronic monitoring, suggests that monitoring may not be needed in most pregnancies.

"It clearly indicates that the policy of monitoring all women did not improve the pregnancy results," Dr. Kenneth J. Leveno said in an interview Wednesday.

During a three-year period at Dallas's Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dr. Leveno and his staff alternated monthly between a policy of monitoring all women and one of "selective monitoring."

With selective monitoring, slightly more than one-third of the pregnancies were considered high-risk and were given continuous electronic fetal monitoring. The rest were monitored by nurses, who checked babies' heartbeats at least every 30 minutes with special stethoscopes.

Dr. Leveno reported that infant death rates did not differ significantly between the two groups. Nor were there differences in other indicators of fetal problems, such as breathing difficulties, admission to intensive care and seizures.

Cesarean rates increased slightly, however, from 10 percent for first-time cesareans among the selective monitoring group to 11 percent in the universal group.

A large study of cesarean sections at New York hospitals found that 10.7 percent of clinic patients had their first cesarean and 6.4 percent had repeat surgery, compared with 13.2 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively, for private patients. But the private patients' babies generally did not fare any better, said Dr. Roberta Haynes de Regt, director of obstetrics at City Hospital Center in Elmhurst.

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ **The Soviet Union** protested to Iran for detaining a Soviet ship in the Gulf. Page 2.

■ **The new Austrian chancellor** represents a turn to the right for the nation's Socialists. Page 8.

■ **Senator Alan Cranston** of California has so far managed to blunt the attack of his Republican challenger. Page 3.

■ **The faces** of Latin American debt. Insights, Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **The Dow Jones** industrial average surged 38.38 points to a record 1,919.71. Page 12.

■ **Campeau Corp.** of Canada offered to acquire Allied Stores Corp., a major U.S. retailer, for $2.73 billion. Page 13.

TRAVEL

■ **Now** is the time for oysters and much more in Britanny. Patricia Wells reports. Page 9.

TOMORROW

Black South African playwrights take their theater of protest to New York. In Weekend.

2 Captains Accused in Collision of Soviet Ships

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The captains of two ships that collided in the Black Sea leaving at least 79 people dead and 319 missing have been accused of violating safety rules, Soviet newspapers said Thursday.

A commission investigating the collision between the cruise liner Admiral Nakhimov and the freighter Pyotr Vasyev near Novorossisk has questioned 400 people so far, the government newspaper Izvestia said.

The newspaper said there would be a trial of those "by whose guilt the accident occurred." It said Vadim G. Markov, the captain of the liner, and Viktor Tkachenko, the captain of the freighter, "have been placed under guard."

Izvestia said investigators are working to put together a complete list of passengers and crew on the cruise liner. It said uncertainty about the passenger list was evidence of the "obvious negligence" that led to the accident.

According to initial reports, there were 1,234 people aboard the Admiral Nakhimov when it sank at about midnight Sunday after being rammed by the freighter.

Government officials have not updated the casualty count since Tuesday, when they said at least 79 people were killed and 319 were missing.

The freighter remained afloat and no one aboard was injured.

Helicopters and ships continued to search the area where the Admiral Nakhimov went down. The newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda said divers were preparing to cut into the liner's hull to remove bodies.

Accounts of the disaster were filled with tales of heroism and endurance but indicated that carelessness might have led to the collision.

"How could it happen?" asked the newspaper Pravda. "Why is it that two ships which were in communication and saw each other's lights could not steer clear?"

"Investigating organs will give detailed answers on this after studying the circumstances," it said. "But already specialists state: the reason was violation by captains of both ships of rules of safe navigation."

NYT

Komsomolskaya Pravda said, "One of the reasons for what happened is simple slovenliness and carelessness."

Sovietskaya Rossiya added: "Final conclusions on the reasons for the tragedy and the degree of guilt of some persons will be established by the state commission, but one thing is already clear: among the reasons that led to the tragedy were carelessness and slovenliness."

Izvestia quoted a helmsman from the Admiral Nakhimov as saying his ship radioed the freighter to change course before the collision. It said that the Pyotr Vasyev reversed engines just before the crash.

Igor M. Averin, spokesman for the Merchant Marine Ministry, has confirmed that the two crews were on the radio talking about how to steer apart when the accident occurred.

The ships collided in clear weather with relatively calm seas, but officials said a wind later whipped the water into high waves.

Stanislav Usanov, one of the rescuers, told Sovietskaya Rossiaya that the water around the accident site was covered by a layer of heavy oil and paint. He said, "People were swimming in this unbelievable stew of life rafts, pieces of rope and all kinds of things that popped up from the steamer."

Newspaper accounts singled out several rescuers for heroism. One young seaman named Vladimir Volodin was credited with saving a woman and her baby.

Mr. Volodin's commander, Vladimir Belovol, said the seaman "threw himself into the waves, taking a life jacket with him, grabbed the woman, took the child in his arms and towed them back to the boat."

Soviet Union Protests to Iran Over Gulf Incident

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday that Moscow had protested to Iran for detaining a Soviet ship in the Gulf, but it gave a different version of events than had been reported by Gulf shipping sources.

The spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said that the freighter Pyotr Yemtsov was never taken to an Iranian port and that the entire incident took place at sea.

That conflicted with reports from Bahrain, quoting shipping executives as saying that the Iranians took the vessel to Bandar Abbas and searched it before releasing it Thursday.

Mr. Gerasimov said he had no knowledge of a second Soviet ship, the Tutov, which was reportedly detained briefly by Iranian warships on Wednesday.

[An Iranian Navy official in Tehran said Thursday that the Pyotr Yemtsov was released after having had a cargo inspection, Reuters reported. The Iranian press agency IRNA said the ship had been suspected of carrying war-related goods for Iraq, Iran's enemy in the Gulf war.

[Gulf shipping sources said Iran had stopped 10 cargo ships, including two Soviet freighters, for such checks in the 24 hours ending Wednesday morning and the other unnamed Soviet vessel had been allowed to proceed immediately.]

Earlier, Mr. Gerasimov said that the Pyotr Yemtsov was in neutral waters bound for Kuwait when it was intercepted Tuesday by an Iranian ship.

He said the Soviet vessel was ordered to make a maneuver that apparently caused engine problems and left it disabled.

When asked about reports that Iranian marines had boarded the Pyotr Yemtsov, Mr. Gerasimov replied, "Yes, really, the Iranians were on board our ship and we lodged a protest because this is a violation of freedom of navigation."

Mr. Gerasimov said the Pyotr Yemtsov was under tow Thursday by a second Soviet ship, the Rubezhnoye, and that it was expected to be repaired soon.

Reuters

Vernon A. Walters, left, with Giulio Andreotti, the Italian foreign minister, on Thursday.

In Italy, Walters Says U.S. Will Strike If Terrorism by Libya Can Be Proved

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

ROME — A special U.S. envoy warned the Italian government Thursday that if Tripoli were found to be behind new attacks on U.S. citizens or interests, the United States would not hesitate to launch a military attack against Libya, according to Italian officials.

The U.S. representative to the United Nations, Vernon A. Walters, is on a mission to West European capitals for President Ronald Reagan.

He delivered the U.S. message directly to Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy and Italian cabinet members during a series of meetings. He later left for Paris and a meeting Friday with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France.

Mr. Walters's warning, according to aides to Mr. Craxi, was the only real point of disagreement with Italian officials, who have opposed any U.S. air attacks like those launched against Libya in April.

The Italians, along other West Europeans visited by Mr. Walters, have insisted on concrete proof of Libyan support for new terrorist acts before considering what form of Western retaliation they would approve.

Sources close to Mr. Craxi described the talks Thursday as "good" and "better than we had anticipated."

They said that Mr. Walters had not, as had been expected before he began his mission to Europe last weekend, demanded new European sanctions against Libya.

"We were not asked to take any new steps against Libya," the sources said. "Walters came only to furnish us with new, if still inconclusive, evidence that Libya might be getting ready to give new support for terrorist actions."

The sources said that even Mr. Walters conceded that the information was far from concrete.

On Wednesday, West Germany rebuffed the U.S. bid for new economic and diplomatic sanctions against Libya, saying that the measures suggested by Mr. Walters would have a negligible impact, according to government sources.

Mr. Walters, as he has on other stops this week in Madrid, Brussels and Bonn, refused to comment on his talks beyond stating that he had had a "useful and friendly" exchange of points of view with Italian officials about Libya.

Mr. Walters met with Mr. Craxi for almost an hour at his Palazzo Chigi offices then had a working luncheon with Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti at the Foreign Ministry, and a meeting with Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

After a meeting with Mr. Chirac in Paris, Mr. Walters is to fly to London for talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's foreign secretary.

■ Ireland to Bar Libyans

Irish officials said the government would refuse entry to Libyan students because of Libyan support for the Irish Republican Army in its guerrilla campaign against British rule in Northern Ireland, Reuters reported Thursday from Dublin.

They said the decision was made in July following reports that Libyan leaders had said that Libya was renewing support for the IRA.

Colonel Gadhafi said Thursday that he supported the IRA but did not plan to provide it with arms, Irish radio reported. Colonel Gadhafi, in a brief interview in Harare, Zimbabwe, said: "We support the Irish cause because we think it is a just cause."

About 300 Libyans studying in Ireland will be allowed to complete their courses. Some are being trained by the Irish state airline Aer Lingus.

The Irish action follows a declaration by Colonel Gadhafi's deputy, Major Abdel Salam Jalloud, to a group of West German visitors in June that Libya supported the IRA. The Irish ambassador to Libya was told to seek clarification.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Optimistic as Geneva Talks Start

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Reagan administration is optimistic that its demand for on-site monitoring of large nuclear tests eventually will be accepted by the Soviet Union, according to administration officials. Experts for the two sides began meeting Thursday in Geneva to discuss nuclear testing issues.

The private, bilateral meeting, the second in recent months on nuclear testing, is expected to last two weeks. The first session, which lasted two days, occurred in late July. The United States again will use the occasion to press its demand for on-site monitoring of all nuclear tests with an expected yield greater than 75 kilotons, sources said Thursday.

The goal is to ensure compliance without existing, unratified treaty that limits the yield of nuclear tests to 150 kilotons.

Typhoon Kills 78 in Luzon, Taiwan

MANILA (UPI) — A typhoon weakened slightly as it swirled into the South China Sea Thursday, leaving at least 28 people dead in the Philippines and more than 50 dead in Taiwan, officials said.

The Manila Weather Bureau said the typhoon, designated Wayne, was about 360 miles (580 kilometers) northwest of Manila at midmorning. It was traveling west at 9 mph (about 14 kph) with winds of 81 mph, from 87 mph Wednesday.

Combined reports from disaster relief agencies Thursday said 28 died when the storm unleashed heavy rains over wide areas of Luzon, causing floods that destroyed bridges, crushed hundreds of houses and inflicted heavy damage on crops. Most of the deaths were from drowning and electrocution. The storm battered Taiwan twice and left more than 50 people dead before turning around and striking the Philippines early in the week.

U.K. Unions Urge Nuclear Review

BRIGHTON, England (AP) — The Trades Union Congress, Britain's national labor federation, called Thursday for a freeze on building new nuclear power plants pending a review of safety and economic issues after the Soviet reactor disaster at Chernobyl.

The federation's annual conference approved the resolution after narrowly defeating an amendment calling for phasing out existing nuclear reactors that provide about 20 percent of Britain's electricity. That amendment failed by a vote of 4.64 million to 4.58 million as the federation's member unions voted according to their membership totals. The measure that passed was approved on an overwhelming show of hands by delegates.

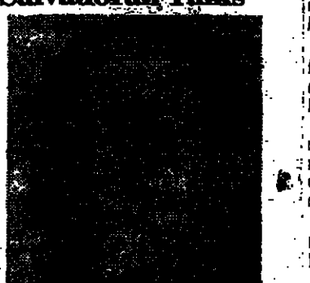
The governing Conservative Party favors strong growth of nuclear power. The Labor Party, which is heavily funded by the unions, will consider the nuclear power issue at its annual conference in four weeks.

Gains Reported in Salvadoran Talks

PANAMA CITY (UPI) — Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of El Salvador has met with Salvadoran guerrilla leaders and reported progress toward a new round of peace talks with the Salvadoran government.

"I am very happy that we have advanced some on our journey toward peace," the archbishop said in Panama City, where he and rebel representatives met to begin discussing an agenda and other details of peace negotiations scheduled for Sept. 19.

Rebel representatives and the Salvadoran government held preliminary talks in Mexico City on Aug. 20-22 to set the date and location for a new round of negotiations aimed at ending El Salvador's civil war.


UPI

Arturo Rivera y Damas

Bhutto Can Attend Court Hearing

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — A court overruled government objections Thursday and said Benazir Bhutto, an opposition leader, could attend a hearing to seek her release from prison. Meanwhile, the authorities said several other activists had been freed.

The Sind High Court in the southern city of Karachi approved a petition presented by Miss Bhutto's lawyers seeking permission for her to be present when the court heard her case Tuesday. The court is to review a petition from the opposition leader seeking to overturn a government detention order.

Soviet Troupe Hailed in New York

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Moiseyev Dance Company performed under tight security here Wednesday at the Metropolitan Opera House, a day after its opening performance was cut short by a tear-gas attack.

The Soviet dance troupe drew a standing ovation. On Tuesday, tear gas had forced the evacuation of about 4,000 patrons and performers. A spokesman for the Jewish Defense League praised the attack and said that individual members of his group might have carried it out to protest Soviet treatment of Jews.

Mayor Edward I. Koch appeared on stage before Wednesday's show and called the attack a terrorist act. "Terrorism will not be tolerated in the City of New York at any time," he said. He apologized to the dancers and said that those responsible for the attack would be found and jailed.

For the Record

The Costa Rican government has acknowledged that it was mistaken when it said that Edén Pastora Gómez, the former Nicaraguan rebel leader, was detained Wednesday for violating conditions of his political asylum by attempting to enter Nicaragua. It said he had been at his home in San José rather than near the Nicaraguan border. *(AP)*

Adlai E. Stevenson 3d can remain on the Nov. 4 ballot as the gubernatorial candidate for the Illinois Solidarity Party, the state elections board ruled Thursday. He had resigned as the Democratic nominee rather than run on the Democratic ticket with two supporters of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. nominated in the March primary. *(AP)*

Sir Geoffrey Howe, The British foreign secretary, will have talks in Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday, mainly in his capacity as head of the EC council of foreign ministers, the Foreign Office said Thursday. *(AP)*

Richard L. Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, met Thursday with President Habib Bourguiba and pledged that Washington would make every effort to improve Tunisia's armed forces, the TAP press agency said. *(Reuters)*

DOONESBURG

Papandreou Warns U.S. On A-Arms

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has told his Socialist Party's Central Committee that he "personally informed" the United States that Greece might at some unspecified time demand the removal of nuclear weapons stored here.

Mr. Papandreou also said that Greece's armed forces were on guard against Turkey, a fellow member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, rather than against the country's Communist neighbors.

The prime minister said Greece had been pursuing the objective of removing nuclear arms stockpiles within the framework of a long-standing initiative by the Balkan nations, both Communist and pro-Western, to make the Balkan peninsula a nuclear-free zone. He noted that Turkey had been blocking the effort.

"If there is no progress there, we will unilaterally send back all the nuclear weapons in Greece," he said in a speech last weekend. "This is a commitment to the people. I have personally informed the United States accordingly."

Mr. Papandreou had previously avoided saying whether he had formally put his demand to the United States. Last year, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger denied that such a request had been received.

Despite Mr. Papandreou's weekend declaration, which was published in an English translation Wednesday, Western officials said they remained unaware of any such statement to the United States.

In any event, the officials said, Greece will be told that such an approach would have to be made to the Atlantic alliance.

Reuters

Andreas Papandreou

As he has stated several times since becoming prime minister in 1981, Mr. Papandreou declared that "our decision to remove the nuclear weapons from our country is final and irrevocable."

The only known removal of nuclear arms from Greece was initiated by NATO. Last October, the Greek government announced that an unspecified number of nuclear warheads had been removed aboard a U.S. Air Force transport plane. This was in line with a 1983 NATO decision to scrap 1,400 obsolete warheads in Europe and to replace them with modern "theater" weapons.

In his weekend speech, Mr. Papandreou restated the view that Greece's armed forces were on guard not against the potential enemies of NATO but against Turkey.

"The deployment of our country's armed forces is aimed at the defense of Greece's territory against the existent and important Turkish threat," he said. "It is clearly not aimed at the north, where our relations are truly excellent and follow a genuine upward course."

Greece's northern neighbors are Bulgaria, a Warsaw Pact member, Yugoslavia and Albania.

Botswana's Survival on the Razor's Edge

Under South Africa's Shadow, Nation Juggles Principle and Economic Reality

By Scott Kraft
Los Angeles Times Service

MOGODITSHANE, Botswana — Solomon Motsami was standing on his doorstep at dawn, in a middle-class neighborhood of white concrete homes and dirt roads, in an African country where nothing much ever seemed to happen, when the helicopters landed.

The three aircraft alighted amid scrub bushes less than 100 yards away. Mr. Motsami, an elderly man with poor eyesight, thought they might have run out of gas.

But then he heard the shots, the first of thousands of rounds fired into the one-story, horseshoe-shaped apartment building where he lived.

The South Africans had come to Botswana.

Mr. Motsami found safety in the corner of his room. But the soldiers found Mr. Motsami's 30-year-old neighbor under his bed. Two dozen inch-deep craters in the concrete marked the spot where the man died.

Botswana hardly needed a sharper reminder than that May 19 attack in this small town that its very existence — and preservation of one of the few multiparty democracies in Africa — is threatened daily by the country that lies only a 15-minute drive from here.

Now, with the United States and countries all over the world talking about harsh sanctions against South Africa's white-led minority government, and that government talking about retaliatory sanctions, Botswana walks a fine line between high principle and economic reality.

This is a land-locked country of 361,000 square miles (582,000 square kilometers) sitting on South Africa's northern border. It has a million people, three times that many cattle, and hundreds of thousands of acres of near-desert. It also is one of the world's largest producers of diamonds.

NYT

Botswana is heavily dependent on South Africa and on the route to the port of Durban for imports and exports. Eighty percent of its imports come through South Africa. All of Botswana's beef is exported through South Africa.

The day after the May attack, for example, Gaositwe Chiepe, Botswana's minister of external affairs, flew to New York to lodge a loud protest with the United Nations — after changing planes in Johannesburg.

Despite that dependence, Botswana remains independent in important ways. Natale Bellocchi, the U.S. ambassador here, called Botswana "an island of stability in a sea of turmoil."

The official Botswana position is to oppose apartheid but refuse to join the black nations in the region in calling for economic sanctions.

Botswana's army has only 3,800 troops. "Their best line of defense is their image," said a diplomat here. "The international community responds because they're a good guy."

South Africa said that the May attack here, and simultaneous strikes in Zambia and Zimbabwe, were aimed at strongholds of the African National Congress, the armed group fighting apartheid in South Africa.

But no evidence of a connection with the congress was discovered here in the bombed building, where 15 families had been living.

South Africa has put military and economic pressure on its neighbors to root out African National Congress operations in their country. A South African attack in Botswana in June 1985 killed 12 persons.

Since then, Botswana has instituted a National Security Act as a way to show South Africa that it is trying to keep itself free of operations by the congress. For the first time in its history, Botswana has roadblocks and restrictions on what the news media can report. In a society known for its respect for freedom and civil rights, the restrictions on movement are unsettling.

Despite the bombings, Botswana wants to keep its relationship with South Africa on an even keel. One reason is that the people of Botswana see South Africa as the superpower of the region.

"We appreciate more than most people how bad apartheid is," said Louis G. Nchindo, resident director of Anglo American Corp., the diamond operation here run by South Africa's giant DeBeers Consolidated Mines Ltd.

"We go there all the time, we shop there, we walk the streets there," said Mr. Nchindo, an Oxford-educated Botswanan.

"People in Britain and the United States talk about sanctions as 'gestures,' " he said. "Well, it'd be a helluva expensive gesture for us."

In addition to its trade links, Botswana has many other ties to its neighbor. About 20,000 of its residents work in South African gold mines, crossing the border each day and bringing money back into Botswana.

Botswana is also part of a customs arrangement under which South Africa collects duties for Botswana. Most flights from Gaborone, the capital, go to Johannesburg. Botswana residents do not need a visa to go to South Africa.

Botswana, therefore, has a vital interest in how South Africa's government reacts to the growing international pressure.

President Quett K.J. Masire says that his country's future depends "on a whole range of factors — whether the world will abandon us, whether South Africa will use sanctions against us, even whether the government in South Africa is still sitting."

A few years ago, Botswana followed a harder line toward South Africa. But when President Masire and his vice president made the rounds of town meetings, they found many outspoken critics of that policy. Thousands of residents living within a rifle shot of South Africa were unhappy with Botswana's combative talk.

Brian Egner, an economic consultant here, explains the attitude this way: "We don't like them but we don't see any sense in infuriating them."

Shultz Decides Against Making Trip to Mideast

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A special mission to the Middle East by a U.S. envoy has not produced enough results to warrant a trip there by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, according to Reagan administration officials.

The officials said Wednesday that after months of reluctance about making such a trip, Mr. Shultz had been leaning in recent days toward going next week.

But the officials said that he decided Wednesday against going himself because the mission by the envoy, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, had not made enough progress.

Mr. Shultz has been under heavy pressure from Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel to visit the Middle East. Mr. Peres, the Labor Party leader, who is to switch jobs next month with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the head of the Likud bloc, has been seeking a public show of United States support for his diplomatic efforts.

But crucial to a trip by Mr. Shultz would have been final agreement between Israel and Egypt on a meeting between Mr. Peres and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, which was reported to have been tentatively scheduled for next Wednesday and Thursday in Egypt.

On Wednesday, however, Mr. Peres said a hitch had arisen in plans for the meeting, which Mr. Shultz might have attended.

The Peres-Mubarak meeting was held up over final details on the signing of an agreement for international arbitration to resolve a dispute over Taba, a sliver of beachfront on the Red Sea claimed by the two nations.

Mr. Murphy had also not obtained an agreement from King Hussein of Jordan on a statement of principles that could be made public at the meeting on how to proceed in the next phase of Middle East peace efforts.

■ Peres, Reagan to Meet

Mr. Peres has accepted an invitation to meet with President Ronald Reagan in the White House on Sept. 15, The Associate Press reported from Jerusalem.

The invitation, which had been under negotiation for several weeks, arrived in a letter from Mr. Shultz, according to a spokesman for the prime minister. The trip will last a week and will also include stops in New York, Ottawa and Montreal.

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300 Air-to-Air Missiles Being Recalled by U.S. Due to Factory Errors

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new version of the Phoenix missile, the U.S. Navy's most sophisticated and costly weapon for long-range aerial combat, has been so plagued by production flaws that the service has ordered overhauls of as many as 300 missiles before sending them to the fleet, according to navy officials and documents.

Delivery of the Phoenix is about one and a half years behind schedule because of faulty target-detection and rocket-ignition devices, as well as production slowdowns of the missile by Hughes Aircraft Corp., said Captain Jesse Stewart, program manager for the navy's air-to-air missile systems.

A navy inspection of a Phoenix missile in June found 2,694 defects, from soldering problems to possible short circuits.

A subsequent navy report said some of those flaws could affect the missile's reliability and that "the hardware does not satisfy contract-quality requirements." Hughes has denied that the problems would affect the missile's performance.

The Phoenix AIM-54C, an advanced version of the Phoenix missile currently in use, is considered a crucial part of the navy's defense system because of what the service calls its "over the horizon" capability to destroy targets as far as 124 miles (200 kilometers) away.

The new version of the weapon, which has cost $1.7 billion to date, is expected to cost $7 billion by fiscal 1998 when full production of 7,250 missiles is complete, according to a spokesman for the Naval Air Systems Command.

The latest delays in delivery of the new Phoenix missiles are part of a continuing production problem with the long-range missiles.

Captain Stewart said the navy expected to send the first of the new missiles to the fleet, where they will be used by F-14 Tomcat fighters, in October.

He said the fleet has continued to rely on the older version of the Phoenix.

Pentagon officials first detected major problems with the Phoenix two years ago. Hughes Aircraft shut down its Phoenix assembly line for six months in 1984 because of quality-control problems and "marginal workmanship" cited by navy and air force inspectors.

Less than a year after Hughes reopened the line, navy tests disclosed that a flaw in the missile's target-detection device could prevent it from identifying targets.

A navy official described that fault as a potential disaster for pilots using the missile to protect U.S. aircraft carriers from Soviet bombers armed with cruise missiles. The navy relies on two other missiles, the Sparrow and the Sidewinder, for combat at closer range.

In addition to improving the technology of the earlier version of the Phoenix, the Pentagon decided to design a new Phoenix because of concerns that the original missile, which had been sold to Iran, had fallen into Soviet hands after the overthrow of the shah in 1979, according to a spokesman for the Naval Air Systems Command.

From 250 to 300 of the latest version of the Phoenix required repairs to the detection unit, which was supplied by Motorola Corp., Captain Stewart said. That represents virtually all the missiles that had been produced since 1980.

Soon after that problem was resolved, navy tests on its newest batch of 108 Phoenix missiles discovered yet another flaw, this one in the fuse that ignites the rocket motor. The fuse is made by Micronics Corp., based in California.

Those flaws only compounded Hughes' production problems. Hughes was dealt an additional blow when navy and air force inspectors conducted the examination of the missile in June and found defects, many of which it blamed on Hughes's internal inspectors of overlooking.

"The Phoenix program is currently assessed as being marginally satisfactory," according to a report written in June by John F. Skiffington, chief of the air force's Quality Assurance Division.

The navy's report stated that Hughes had made significant improvements in its production process since 1984, but noted that "a concerted effort is required" to further eliminate problems.

In California, an Old Pro Has Challenger on the Run

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

LOS ALTOS, California — This is one of those places that lay claim to seeing the future first. In the bosom of the high-technology area around San Jose, it is the home of many entrepreneurs and technicians, the heroes of Ronald Reagan's vision of America in the 1980s.

As a class, these voters have been at the center of political plans as both parties look to 1988. And so, for many Republicans, it seemed unrelieved good fortune when Representative Ed Zschau, who lives here, won the party's nomination to challenge Senator Alan Cranston, who is 72, this November.

Not only did this give the Republicans a good shot at a seat they regard as important to their efforts to hold the Senate, but Mr. Zschau's victory also put on display an attractive picture of a new Republican Party.

Yet Mr. Cranston, a tireless campaigner and fund-raiser with a well-developed instinct for the jugular, appears to have put Mr. Zschau on the defensive.

On paper, said Mervin Field, a California poll-taker, Mr. Zschau was a nearly perfect candidate. "If you were writing a scenario for a Republican candidate," said Mr. Field, "you'd say let's take a moderate young guy. We'll have our tiger not campaign too much. We don't care if he's unknown, be

WP
Alan Cranston

won't be seen as a threat very early. Just raise a lot of money and put him on television. And he'll win.

"And," Field said, "that's exactly what happened."

Against a divided primary field heavily weighted to southern California and conservatives, Mr. Zschau, the candidate from up north who supported the proposed federal Equal Rights Amendment and choice on abortion swept from nowhere to win the nomination with 37 percent of the vote.

Mr. Zschau's handlers even turned his strange-looking name — it's pronounced like the first syllable of "shower" — into an asset. They have run millions of dollars in advertisements in which the name whooshes onto the screen, materializing almost as from space, while an announcer intones the syllable "Shhhhoww."

"You'll find little kids on the street looking at each other and suddenly saying, 'Shhhhoww,'" said Sandy Conlan, the campaign press secretary.

Yet something has gone wrong. The something might be described in two words: Alan Cranston.

Within 24 hours of the primary, Mr. Cranston took off after Mr. Zschau with biting commercials.

He zeroed in on issues where Mr. Zschau, 46, had modified his stand or, in the view of the Cranston campaign, contradicted earlier positions. These included aid to the rebels in Nicaragua, South Africa sanctions, Israel, the nuclear freeze and the MX missile.

Seeking to turn Mr. Zschau's heavy use of television commercials against him, one Cranston ad depicted Mr. Zschau's face on a piece of simulated film. As images flicked by wildly, an announcer gave the Cranston view of his shifts and concluded, heavy with sarcasm, "We're electing a senator, not a commercial."

Mr. Cranston held an "Ed Zschau Memorial Flip-Flop Pancake Breakfast" and charged,

Reuters-UPI
Ed Zschau

"Mr. Zschau doesn't have the courage of his nonconvictions."

Patrick H. Caddell, Mr. Cranston's poll-taker, said the Cranston strategy of lavishly produced commercials before the primary and the attack the day after had deprived Mr. Zschau of the advantage he might have had as the surprise winner of the nomination.

"Zschau got almost no bounce out of the primary," said Mr. Caddell. "His experience was to walk out the next day and to be suddenly knocked, as it were, on his fanny."

Mr. Field's most recent poll largely confirmed the Cranston assessment. The poll had Mr. Cranston ahead 51 percent to 38 percent, against 47 to 38 in late May.

The Zschau campaign in the meantime called in Sig Rogich to produce a new batch of commercials. Republican officials in Washington are known to be worried.

Mr. Zschau dismissed the "flip-flop" ads, saying they had been tested by his campaign and found to be "completely ineffective." He insisted that voters understood that "things change, laws change, bills change, facts change."

"I'm saving my best punches for when it counts," he said.

But what is clear is that Mr. Zschau, whose primary campaign focused on new Republicans and younger voters, is a different kind of Republican. His "moderation" comes mainly from averaging out his positions.

His liberalism on women's rights and abortion, for example, is matched by a fiercely conservative voting record on spending issues.

And Mr. Zschau said that most conservatives had come around to his cause. "I'm not trying to win over another wing of the Republican Party," he said. "I'm trying to broaden the base."

In Chile, a Combative Press Survives Despite Restrictions

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — One recent week, the kiosks of Santiago were selling a variety of newsmagazines whose splashy covers accused the military government of terrorism and torture and showed a caricature of President Augusto Pinochet sprouting horns.

In bookstores, readers could find books detailing the abuses and excesses of the military government alongside the works of General Pinochet.

The availability of these magazines and books reflects one of the many contradictions of Chile: enough military decrees and so-called transitory laws have been issued to prevent the press from doing almost anything the government does not like, but the public's eyes and ears are besieged with information and opinions about public affairs.

The coverage ranges from attempts to investigate politically motivated killings and government corruption to round-table discussions of ways to bring about the departure of General Pinochet.

Chilean journalists say this is possible because, on the one hand, the government uses its power selectively against the press and, on the other, the Chilean press has a tradition of active and combative coverage.

During 13 years of military rule, the press and radio have demonstrated a willingness to test the government continually.

At present there is no prior censorship of the press, though there have been periods of it, most recently for seven months ending in May 1985.

But editors say a broad range of restrictions, most contained in the decree renewing the state of emergency every 90 days, forces them to practice self-censorship.

In addition, the government will not allow a new magazine or newspaper to begin publication without permission from the Ministry of the Interior.

1983 was a watershed year. After the first mass anti-Pinochet protests, the government abolished book censorship and adopted a more tolerant attitude toward the press.

"Censorship functions two ways here," said Emilio Filippi, editor of the weekly magazine Hoy, who with a partner recently won a court battle for the right to begin publication of a new daily newspaper.

"First," he said, "there are the parameters that are imposed, and second, there is insinuation about what to publish, especially for the papers that are friendly to the regime."

"For the magazines of the opposition," he continued, "it is different. The government doesn't call us, but it acts repressively by taking us to court or closing us."

"But, he said, "even during the period of prior censorship, it never could obligate us to publish something. It could simply prevent our publishing something. After censorship ended, we edited a special edition with all the material that had been censored."

An editor at one of the newspapers that Mr. Filippi described as friendly to the government said he was in daily telephone contact with officials of the government's Directorate of Social Communications.

"They recommend information that they send us," said the editor, who asked that his name not be published.

"I consider that no different than the behavior of politicians and other groups that are trying to get into the paper," he said.

In general, the state of emergency decree prohibits coverage that might contribute to or glorify terrorist activities or endanger state security and also coverage of groups that advocate a totalitarian society or class struggle or spread doctrines considered to be anti-family.

For many years, the emergency decree also prohibited reporting on the activities of democratic political parties.

That restriction was lifted in March without fanfare, and the government privately told editors that it was now acceptable to do what most of them had been doing anyway.

Editors point to 1983 as a watershed year. After the first mass anti-Pinochet protests since the military came to power, the government abolished book censorship and adopted a more tolerant attitude toward the press.

Since then, the number of weekly newsmagazines has roughly doubled, with seven now published.

What is missing from the spectrum is strong representation from the far left that supported the Socialist-Communist coalition of President Salvador Allende, who was overthrown and slain in the 1973 coup.

Most of the publications and radio stations that are today considered to be of the opposition fall somewhere between center-right and center-left and generally characterize themselves as "democratic."

The government has more direct control over television than other news outlets.

One network is state-owned while the two others are operated by universities, which are under military administration.

The National Statistics Institute says that more than 78 percent of Chilean homes have television.

Opposition politicians say a blackout on political coverage continues on television.

Ricardo Lagos, a Socialist Party leader, said that the state network, Channel 7, had once asked him for a declaration with the condition "that I had to refer to Pinochet as 'his excellency the president of the republic' and must not use the word dictator."

Mr. Lagos said he agreed and taped a 20-second statement, which was never broadcast.

■ National Strike Falters

A national strike called by leftists to protest military rule faltered Thursday after the largest opposition party refused to support it, The Associated Press reported from Santiago. Extremists set off 13 bombs and fires, and troops fired into the air in Santiago, but no injuries were reported.

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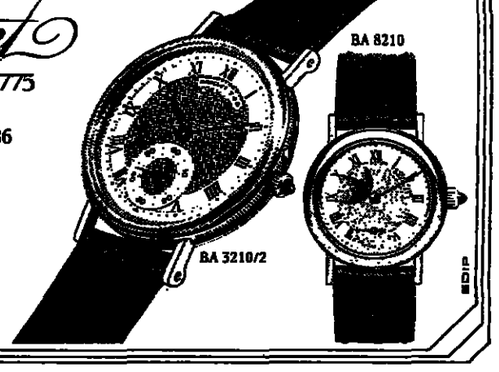

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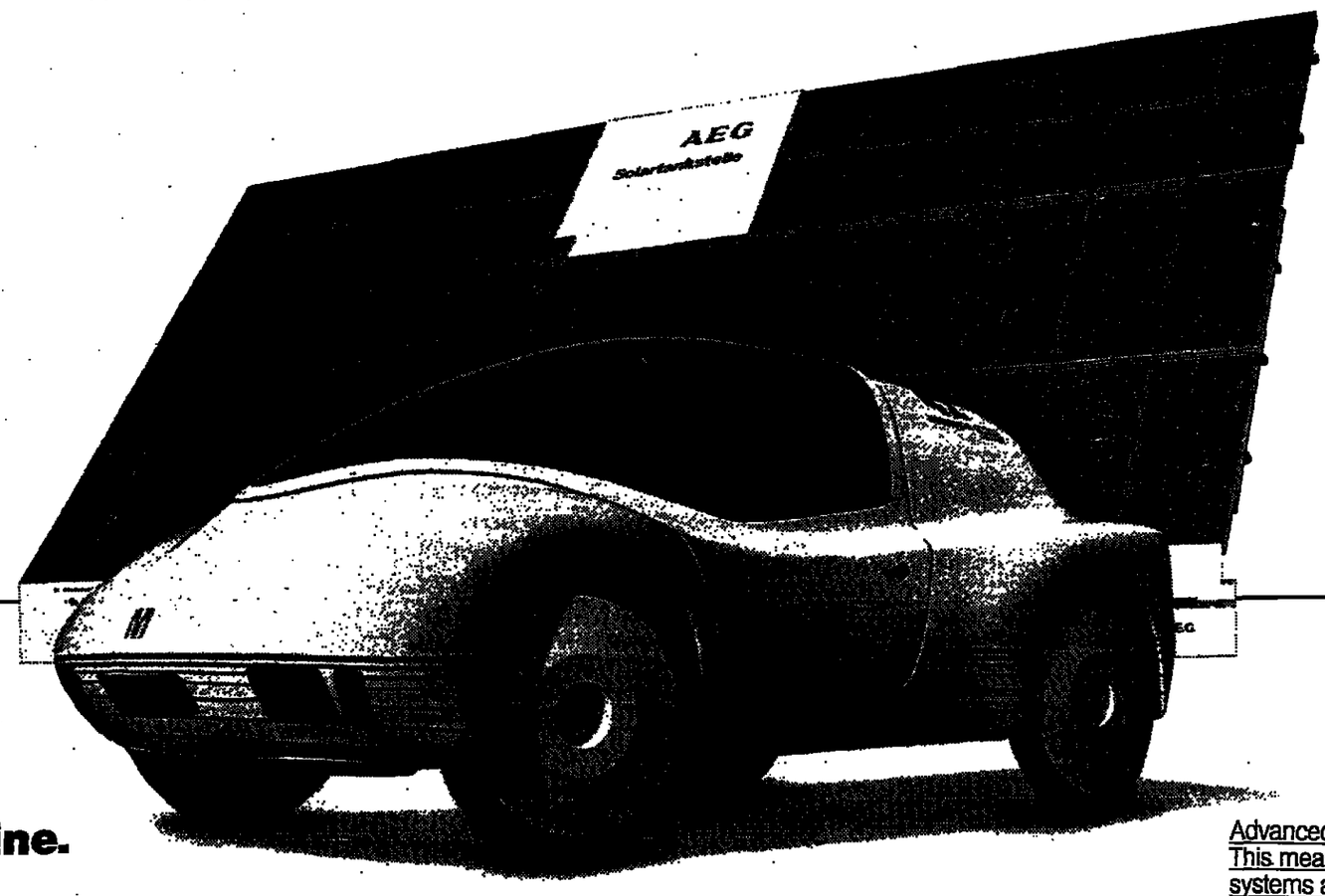

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Management Campaign to Curb Union Power Becomes Political Issue in Australia

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — Until recently, workers at the big Robe River mine in western Australia's Pilbara region, which supplies about 40 percent of the iron ore imported by Japanese steel mills, enjoyed a series of special privileges.

According to Peko-Wallsend Ltd., an Australian company owning a majority stake in the project, union members being taken to the mine site at Pannawonica insisted that their buses be preceded by slow-moving tanker trucks spraying the unsealed road to suppress dust.

Executives said that the workers were being paid for time spent traveling to work. They said that on the way back, after finishing their shifts, the workers dispensed with the water-truck escorts to get home quickly.

They said this privilege was one of 284 restrictive work practices that had reduced output, cut productivity, created extensive overstaffing and inflated wages at the mine and port at a cost of 100 million Australian dollars ($61 million) a year.

Five weeks ago Peko-Wallsend began a challenge against these practices and against a long-established system of setting wages and working conditions.

Under the system, a federal conciliation and arbitration commission and similar statutory agencies in each of the country's six states make these decisions.

The challenge has become a cause célèbre in Australia as part of a growing movement by increasingly militant employers to reduce union power, assert more effective control over management of their enterprises and cut costs to cope with an economic downturn.

A small but influential group of businessmen, lawyers, academics and farm lobby leaders, dubbed the "new right," has proposed rolling back union power by protecting the principle of voluntary membership and strengthening provisions for secret ballots of employees before serious industrial action is threatened, taken or continued.

The political opposition to Prime Minister Bob Hawke's Labor government has adopted many of these proposals in its industrial relations platform.

John Howard, leader of a coalition between the Liberal and National parties, the main federal opposition bloc, has asserted that a large body of opinion in the country supports the opposition's proposals for radical reform of the industrial relations system, which he described as "rigid, anti-competitive and highly centralized."

He said he believed there would be two major issues in the next general elections, due to be held by early 1988: industrial relations and Australia's high rates of individual and corporate tax.

AP

Prime Minister Bob Hawke has acknowledged that unions and employees must review practices inherited from the past.

The opposition platform also says that the mandates of the arbitration commissions must be made more flexible so that they take into account the capacity of the economy and employers to pay for any improvements in wages and working conditions.

It also proposes introduction of a system of collective bargaining between employers and their employees, starting with voluntary negotiation of legally enforceable contracts in companies employing 50 or fewer people.

It has been estimated that about 25 percent of the work force would initially be affected by this plan.

Mr. Hawke, whose government has been in power since March 1983, acknowledged Wednesday that "work and management practices" inherited from the past, when the country's economy was buoyant, needed to be reviewed on a cooperative basis by unions and employers. He was deviating from a prepared text during a speech to an energy conference in Canberra.

Mr. Hawke is a former president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions. His government looks to union members as one of its main pillars of electoral support.

On July 31, Peko-Wallsend dismissed some senior executives at the Robe River project, disowned the work practices that had previously been tolerated and served notice that it would seek reductions in pay and conditions because a recession in the Japanese steel industry was reducing mine revenue.

For weeks, Peko-Wallsend rejected orders from the Western Australian industrial relations commission to reinstate 1,150 workers it had dismissed for not obeying the new work conditions it demanded.

On Wednesday, under strong pressure from the federal and Western Australian Labor governments and from its three Japanese partners, Mitsui & Co., Sumitomo Metal industries and Nippon Steel Corporation, all of which disapproved of the confrontationist tactics, Peko-Wallsend agreed to reemploy the men.

But it said the issues would still have to be resolved by arbitration, if necessary through an appeal to Australia's High Court.

Many employers argue that by linking wage increases to inflation instead of productivity, the arbitration commissions have helped to create a work force controlled by union officials dedicated to getting their members more pay for less work.

They advocate a phased introduction of U.S.-style collective bargaining between employers and their employees. Labor government ministers counter that this would be a recipe for much bigger wage increases or industrial anarchy.

Ralph Willis, the minister for employment and industrial relations minister, said Wednesday that centralized wage fixing and a wage restraint accord between government and unions had led to a 5-percent decline in wages, adjusted for inflation, over the past three years in Australia.

In the same period, he asserted, real wages fell by 1 percent in the United States and rose by 4 percent in West Germany, 6 percent in Japan and 10 percent in Britain.

Andrew Hay, chairman of the Australian Federation of Employers, said recently that restrictive work practices were "endemic" throughout the Australian economy. He alleged that pursuit of compulsory unionism in Australia had "reached almost epidemic proportions."

It is little wonder, he said, that Australian trade unions cover 57 percent of the 7.2-million-member work force, compared with 25 percent in Britain and 16 percent in the United States.

Simon Crean, successor to Mr. Hawke as president of the trade union council, commented: "If there is a plan, a strategy as to how productivity can be improved, and how export earnings generated are going to provide job opportunities, then the trade union movement will more than cooperate in that type of inquiry."

Michelle Grattan, chief political correspondent for the newspaper Age, published in Melbourne, wrote on Thursday that the Robe River dispute had dramatically changed the shape of Australia's industrial and political debate.

Referring to the "new right," she commented:

"A national audience has started listening to its critique of the country's problems and assessing the drastic lancing which the new right believes is necessary to solve them."

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Expulsion of Reporter By Beijing Could Be Linked to a Defection

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China's recent expulsion of John F. Burns, The New York Times correspondent here, may have been the result of the reported defection to the West of a high-ranking official of the Chinese Ministry of State Security earlier this year.

In July, China's Ministry of State Security, the agency responsible for coordinating the nation's counterespionage and foreign intelligence gathering, detained Mr. Burns at the Beijing airport as he was about to leave China.

The reporter was held in jail for six days on charges of violating travel regulations and then expelled.

At that time, there had been no public disclosure that a Chinese intelligence official had defected.

This week, two foreign press agencies, Agence France-Presse and Kyodo News Service, reported that Yu Zhensan, the director of the foreign affairs office of the Ministry of State Security, had fled China in January during a trip to Hong Kong.

A Chinese source acknowledged this week that reports of the defection began circulating among Chinese officials about three months ago.

The source also said that, at the time Mr. Burns was detained, some officials believed this action was a response to China's inability to get the defector back.

"We heard a few months ago that a high-ranking official of the Ministry of State Security had defected to the U.S., that China had asked for his return and the U.S. had refused," the source said.

"China had to do something in response," the source said, "or it would have been a loss of face."

The Chinese Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy turned down requests Wednesday for comment on the matter.

The French news agency described Mr. Yu as a man in his late 30s, the son of two prominent revolutionaries who were persecuted by Jiang Qing, the wife of Mao Zedong.

Mr. Yu's father, Yu Qiwei, is rumored to have been a lover of Jiang Qing's in the early 1930s.

The accounts of the defection said that Mr. Yu had been closely involved with a foreign woman who helped to arrange his defection in Hong Kong.

In July, Mr. Burns was stopped in China's Shaanxi province by local officials who complained that he should not have been there without a travel permit.

After two days, he was released and permitted to return to Beijing.

But the next week, Ministry of State Security officials detained him, saying they wanted to investigate him on suspicion of espionage. China later let him go without producing any evidence to substantiate the espionage allegation.

As head of the security ministry's foreign affairs office, Mr. Yu would have been able to disclose the names and responsibilities of ranking Chinese intelligence officials.

He would also have had detailed information about Chinese intelligence agents traveling overseas and about foreign intelligence officials visiting China.

Reuters

Caleb Daniloff, 16, son of Nicholas Daniloff, is met in London by his sister, Miranda, and Mortimer Zuckerman, U.S. News & World Report chairman, after arriving from Moscow.

REPORTER: *U.S. Says Arrest Hurts Summit Hopes*

(Continued from Page 1)

to be turned over to Soviet courts within 10 days.

In Moscow on Wednesday, Mr. Daniloff's wife, Ruth, said she had learned that he might also face charges for customs violations growing out of what was called failure to declare old family jewelry when he arrived in Moscow.

[Jeff Trimble, a correspondent for the magazine, said Mrs. Daniloff had called the customs office at Butovo on Thursday morning and "told them Ruth is not up to dealing with this matter now because of the difficulty her husband is having, and at this time she does not plan to do anything." The Associated Press reported. He said the customs officials had given no response.]

Under the U.S. proposal, officials said, Mr. Zakharov would be released into the custody of the Soviet ambassador, Yuri V. Dubinin.

In return, the Russians would unconditionally release Mr. Daniloff, who would then return to the United States.

There has been confusion over the American position ever since Mr. Daniloff was arrested Saturday.

The United States first insisted that there would be no arrangement that treated the Daniloff and Zakharov cases as equal. Administration officials said that Mr. Daniloff had been arrested on "trumped up" charges and that the case of Mr. Zakharov would be "prosecuted on its merits."

But on Monday, a senior White House official here said in answer to questions that the United States would not rule out any course of action. This seemed at the time to include the possibility of a trade.

On Tuesday, officials in Washington said that the White House official had been too all-inclusive in not ruling anything out. The Washington officials said they would reject a deal that linked the two cases and involved an end to the prosecution of Mr. Zakharov.

On Wednesday, officials in both Washington and Santa Barbara said the new proposal did not alter the basic position since it did not call for an outright exchange.

The officials sought to emphasize that there was no division within the administration on the issue.

A State Department official said in Washington that Mr. Zakharov would still have to stand trial and that Mr. Daniloff would be released without charges under the proposed arrangement. The official said it was far from certain that Moscow would accept the proposal since it was not a straight exchange.

KGB: *Power Revealed*

(Continued from Page 1)

tors that went into the decision to arrest Mr. Daniloff, it seems to reflect a subjugation of the political interest of the Soviet Communist Party and Foreign Ministry in working for more stable relations with the United States to that of the KGB in saving face and, perhaps, achieving the release of an accused operative.

Despite Mr. Gerasimov's insistence that the Daniloff affair is "a minor matter" compared with the U.S.-Soviet dialogue, it has already brought strains in relations between the small American press corps and Soviet officials.

A press conference called by Soviet officials to discuss Moscow's commitment to verifying a nuclear test ban was dominated by heated exchanges between Western reporters and Mr. Gerasimov about Mr. Daniloff.

In a draft of an appeal to Mr. Gorbachev to intervene in the case, a group of Moscow-based American reporters said: "The actions against Mr. Daniloff are an attempt to intimidate every member of the media community in Moscow. They hamper us in performing our professional responsibilities, thus violating the Helsinki accords of 1975 which were signed by the Soviet Union."

The potential effects on U.S.-Soviet relations are even more profound, since a derailed summit meeting would diminish the momentum of renewed contacts.

Many Western observers in Moscow view Mr. Daniloff's arrest as contrived and say that it follows more aggressive KGB operations abroad under Viktor M. Chebrikov, who became director of the secret police two years ago.

"It shows that the KGB under Gorbachev does not have a new look and resorts to the same old crude tactics," said a senior Western diplomat.

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SOWETO: *Police Use Tear Gas to Disperse Crowds*

(Continued from Page 1)

authorized by the Bureau for Information.

Contacted by telephone, Soweto residents said Thursday that large groups of black youths were congregating at intersections in the densely-populated township and erecting barricades out of oil drums.

They said the youths were rebuilding the roadblocks as soon as they were torn down. They reported hearing what appeared to be shotguns and exploding tear-gas canisters.

The Bureau for Information confirmed incidents of stone-throwing, the building of barricades, the throwing of petrol bombs and burning of vehicles.

Community leaders and township residents said that gangs of youths used whips to prevent workers from boarding trains to go to their jobs in Johannesburg in defiance of a call for a general strike by "street committees" of militant black youths known as comrades.

A woman was reported killed when she fell in front of a train while being chased by the youths, and a man was said to have been injured when he jumped from a train to escape the comrades.

The Bureau for Information confirmed that persons violating the strike had been intimidated.

There were conflicting legal opinions about Thursday's court ruling on the police commissioner's powers.

Peter Reynolds, an attorney representing a South African newspaper publishing group, said that the government ban on mass funerals was now void.

The Bureau for Information maintained that the regulation still granted the commissioner police powers "to issue orders over a wide range of subjects." The bureau acknowledged, however, that "a general authorization" to Mr. Coetzee to issue orders was declared invalid.

The Natal Supreme Court decision is technically valid only in that province, but provincial supreme court decisions are normally followed nationwide unless another court of equal standing makes a different ruling, or the case is appealed.

The court did not strike down the decree used Wednesday night to bar journalists from reporting security forces' operations and banning them from being "within sight" of unrest.

■ Japan Warns of Sanctions

Japanese officials say that the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, was told in Japan on Thursday that Tokyo would apply unspecified sanctions against South Africa unless it made serious reforms in its political system, The Washington Post reported from Tokyo.

Mr. Botha, the highest-ranking South African official to visit Japan, argued against economic sanctions during a meeting with his Japanese counterpart, Tadashi Kuranari.

"Japanese products are widely used in the whole of southern Africa," Mr. Botha said Thursday. "Not only by whites; five times more blacks use Japanese products than whites. Why rob them of it?"

Japanese officials said his appeal was unsuccessful.

"We are not in a position to be persuaded," a Foreign Ministry official said.

■ Extension of Sanctions

Administration officials said Thursday that President Ronald Reagan would extend, but not expand, a year-old set of limited economic sanctions against South Africa, United Press International reported from Santa Barbara, California.

In disclosing the decision, which had been expected for some time, the officials added that Mr. Reagan had not ruled out additional economic pressure in concert with Western Europe and Japan. No such action is imminent.

AQUINO: *Defends Policies*

(Continued from Page 1)

sides, and I guess that takes time."

She said it was precisely to show her sincerity that she planned to fly to a southern island Friday to meet with a leader of the Moslem separatist insurgency, Nur Misuari.

Mr. Misuari, who heads the largest Moslem faction, the Moro National Liberation Front, recently returned from exile in the Middle East.

The president said that once she had visited him it would be "his turn to reciprocate this expression of sincerity."

On Wednesday, Communist negotiators accused government officials of bad faith and warned of a possible failure in the cease-fire talks.

"We deplore the cavalier, if not insolent, attitude displayed by certain officials of the Aquino government toward earnest and reasonable proposals we have submitted," said a press release signed by the two Communist negotiators, Saturnino Ocampo and Antonio Zumel.

The statement said if these officials "are bereft of good faith and continue behaving in the manner they have done, we are truly sorry to say that current efforts toward lasting peace in our land may come to naught."

Mrs. Aquino described her relations with Mr. Reagan as "very good," saying she had replied to his recent letter of support with a letter that "expressed the wish that perhaps our meeting would lead to a personal and lasting friendship."

Mr. Reagan is said to have a close relationship with Mr. Marcos, and has spoken with him on the telephone since his ouster in February at more length than he has with Mrs. Aquino.

"Whatever his personal relationship is with Marcos, I can understand that because I also have friends whom I will not abandon just because they are no longer in the positions they were in," she said.

At the end of the interview, Mrs. Aquino was asked whether after almost six months in office she was enjoying being president.

"No, the enjoyment is not there," she said.

"But more than anything else," she said, "I feel that I have been given a great responsibility to do everything possible to bring about a better life for the Filipino people."

LEBANON: *3 Soldiers Are Killed*

(Continued from Page 1)

was quoted as having said. "There must be guarantees."]

The UN spokesman, Timur Goksel, said the bombing had occurred on the outskirts of the southern Lebanese village of Jwaya, near Tyre. There was no immediate claim of responsibility.

"They were doing their routine daily physical training when the bomb exploded," Mr. Goksel said.

Mr. Goksel said remains of the equipment used in detonating the bomb had been recovered and were being examined by UN experts.

Voice of the Nation, a Moslem-controlled radio station in Beirut, said a French unit had raided a house in Jwaya and arrested two suspects. But Mr. Goksel said he could not confirm that report.

Mr. Goksel said hundreds of Jwaya residents had demonstrated and had sent a delegation to the French to "condemn the attack and express support of UNIFIL."

The village observed a daylong strike to manifest solidarity with UNIFIL and disclaim involvement in the bombing, according telephoned reports from Tyre.

On Aug. 11, 18 French soldiers were wounded in a 16-hour battle with mainstream Shiite Amal militiamen.

Relations between the French and the Syrian-backed Amal, which is headed by Lebanon's justice minister, Nabih Berri, have since been repaired. But the 5,800-man UNIFIL force has lately been harassed by Shiite extremist factions allied with Iran.

UNIFIL includes troops from France, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Finland, Ghana, Nepal and Fiji.

■ France Welcomes Iraqis

France's minister for external relations, Jean-Bernard Raimond, said in Paris that two Iraqi students, whose return to France was being demanded by Moslem extremists holding French hostages in Lebanon, were free to return whenever they liked, The New York Times reported.

Mr. Raimond, whose statement seemed aimed at indirectly reassuring the kidnappers that at least one of their demands was being met, said that visas had been issued for the two students to resume their studies at the University of Paris in the fall.

On Tuesday, the Islamic Jihad, a Moslem fundamentalist group, renewed its threat to kill the hostages unless France ensured the return of Hamza Fawzi, 38, and Hassan Kheir Eddine, 36.

They had been expelled to Iraq in February after police arrested them. They were among 64 people picked up in a dragnet following terrorist bombings in Paris.

Human rights groups complained that they were to be put to death in Baghdad, but they were granted amnesty after France intervened in their behalf.

[Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz of Iraq said Thursday at a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe, that "no one is stopping them from returning to France," Agence France-Presse reported. He continued: "They have been authorized to leave Iraq when they wish; it's up to them."]

POPE: *Nicaragua Dispute*

(Continued from Page 1)

director of the station, the Reverend Bismark Carballo, return to Nicaragua.

The pope was reported to be especially angry over the expulsion in July of Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega Mantilla, who was accused of engaging in political activities on behalf of U.S.-backed rebels.

■ U.S. Blocks Relief Effort

The Reagan administration has refused to let a private relief agency send farm tools to Nicaragua, prompting an allegation Wednesday that the United States is playing the "politics of hunger," The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The administration rejected an application from Oxfam America, a Boston-based relief agency, to ship to Nicaragua $41,000 worth of donated and purchased supplies, including rakes, seeds, shovels, agricultural books and water pipes, Oxfam officials said.

Part of the supplies were to have gone to a Catholic relief agency.

John Hammock, Oxfam's executive director, said the shipment to two nongovernment agencies in Nicaragua was aimed at alleviating food shortages in Nicaragua, the target of a U.S. trade embargo for more than a year.

"We are dealing with the politics of hunger," Mr. Hammock said. "This is a clear example of the government playing politics with the poor overseas."

State Department officials were not immediately available for comment.

GADHAFI: *A Threat to Pull Out*

(Continued from Page 1)

sands" to fight the United States worldwide.

The meeting was Colonel Gadhafi's first known foreign appearance since the United States bombed Libya on April 15 in what President Ronald Reagan said was retaliation for Colonel Gadhafi's alleged support of international terrorism. Some of the U.S. warplanes flew from Britain to make the attack on Libya.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, chairman of the 101-member movement for the next three years, said in a strained reply that "not all our members" agreed with the Libyan leader.

Mr. Mugabe said the movement had condemned the U.S. bombing raids and added, "I think our brother must accept that his membership of this movement has provided him with a platform to air his views and to speak through the voice of the movement to the United States."

After speaking, Colonel Gadhafi met for 30 minutes with President Ali Khamenei of Iran in a room off the plenary hall. Zimbabwean protocol officers and police tried to disperse a group of reporters and photographers who had been invited by Gadhafi aides.

As the two leaders sat side by side on a sofa, Mr. Khamenei congratulated Colonel Gadhafi on his speech.

Asked if Libya had now quit the movement, Colonel Gadhafi said in English, "Not yet."

In another speech criticizing the United States, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua blasted U.S. funding of "contra" rebels fighting to overthrow his government.

U.S. leaders, he said, should "not forget that this absurd policy was defeated in Vietnam, and it will also be defeated by the heroic people of Nicaragua if they make the mistake of sending their troops into our territory."

Mr. Ortega said Nicaragua "desires normal relations with the U.S. government" and "is not an enemy of the United States."

He said his administration was ready "to start immediately a constructive dialogue with the U.S. government in order to achieve the peace desired by both the Nicaraguan and U.S. peoples."

[The Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Butros Butros Ghali, said that Colonel Gadhafi's speech was "nothing more than a comedy staged by a mentally disturbed head of state who lives in a state of political backwardness and adolescence," Reuters reported.

[In his speech, Colonel Gadhafi attacked Egypt for having close relations with the United States and Israel and reiterated his accusations that Egypt helped the United States stage its air strike on Tripoli last April. Egypt repeatedly has denied the charge. Colonel Gadhafi also attacked the Commonwealth as a "club privately owned by Britain" while the French-speaking countries of Africa were closely connected to "French imperialism."

[Mr. Butros Ghali said, "This is a comedy and indicates a total misunderstanding of international relations." Other Arab delegates declined to comment.]

Talks on Chemical Arms Said to Interest Martens

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium, who is on a two-day trip to East Germany, has expressed interest in joining negotiations for a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe, the press agency ADN said Thursday.

East Germany, along with West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party, have been calling for a ban on chemical weapons in Central Europe. Mr. Martens arrived in East Berlin on Wednesday for talks with President Erich Honecker and other officials.

U.S. Center in Tunis Attacked

Reuters

TUNIS — A man threw a crude incendiary device at the U.S. cultural center in central Tunis on Thursday, but it bounced off a bullet-proof window.

Jumbo Jet's Forced Landing On Midway Turns Into Lark

The Associated Press

MIDWAY ISLAND — A jumbo jet made an emergency landing on Midway this week and remained grounded because it did not have a fire extinguisher aboard.

The passengers seemed delighted to be stranded on this remote U.S. island in the Pacific that was the center of heavy fighting in World War II. They swam, took pictures and bought souvenirs as they waited for an airlift from Midway, a national wildlife refuge known for its gooney birds. The 2-square-mile island 1,300 miles (2,104 kilometers) northwest of Honolulu is uninhabited except for a U.S. Navy base.

A Northwest Airlines jetliner carrying 338 people from Tokyo to Honolulu on Wednesday landed on the island when a cockpit warning light indicated a fire in the cargo hold. But after the plane landed, the crew discovered there was no fire. The Boeing 747 could not leave because its two cargo-area extinguishers had been discharged. Federal regulations prohibit flying planes without the extinguishers.

The airline chartered a plane to fly two new extinguishers and mechanics to Midway from Honolulu to check the cockpit warning alarm. The mechanics checked the jumbo jet's circuitry and it took off early Thursday.

The navy maintains a small base on Midway manned by about 290 people. The base includes a meteorological station and a staging area for maritime patrol aircraft.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

New Ways for Old Debts

Are there new ways to pay old debts, or reduce their burden on struggling societies? A wealth of prescriptions has appeared on this page recently. We wonder if any have focused on the bottom line.

One recipe calls for more international lending, an easing of terms, a ceiling on annual repayments and less demands by the International Monetary Fund for economic austerity. Another recommends more rigorous long-term basic reform by the debtors: better tax and tariff policies and less foreign-exchange control to spur private investment, particularly from abroad. This would replace foreign loans, which have to be repaid, by equity capital which only flows out again if the investment proves profitable.

There are other variants. One prescribes selective debt relief on condition that debtors open up their markets to the products of the creditors. Another is simply to continue the present regime, whereby some relief is given as the reward for stabilization programs: The worst of the crisis, in this view, is over and the prospects will brighten as more money becomes available for the World Bank to lend and as voluntary private lending revives with growing confidence in the ability of debtors to manage their affairs.

Most debtor countries have, so far, been moderate in their action, albeit cloaking it in hard language, to avoid extreme confrontation with the creditors. But a few, led by Peru, have been more aggressive, unilaterally limiting the amount of debt to be repaid each year, and suggesting that repayment be made through deliveries of goods.

This last recipe is by far the worst, smacking of repudiation and barter trade, from which none can gain. Bargaining debt relief against increased trade possibilities in debtor countries also has questionable aspects. It could lead to an export subsidy race by the rich exporters.

Some combination of the other recipes on a case-by-case basis would do good — selective easing of repayment conditions in exchange for progressive policy improvement by the debtors, and an increase in World Bank lending. The commercial banks might be well advised, in particular cases, to convert immediate interest obligations into capital which only has to be repaid toward the end of the loan agreement. The situations of the debtors vary so greatly as to make most universal prescriptions inappropriate.

But there is one generalized way the creditor countries can help — by ensuring that growth at home is sufficient to foster a more prosperous world. The auguries are not promising. Paul Volcker, the Fed chairman, is not given to alarmism. His latest warning that the rich world is in an unsustainable situation because of its own financial imbalances must be heeded. These won't be corrected without an act of collective adjustment by the three worst-balanced countries — the United States, West Germany and Japan.

Failing this, there is small hope of a world economic expansion that, more than anything else, would ease the financial burdens of the poor by providing them with growing export markets and lower interest rates on their debt. They should weigh this against the greater risk of world recession, driving debtors to repudiation and creditors to further protection — the Thirties come again.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Of the three Latin American countries with the largest debts, things are going quite well this year in two. Attention always swings to the countries having the greatest difficulties — most visibly, at the moment, Mexico with its dependence on oil exports. But at the same time an impressive recovery is under way in both Argentina and Brazil.

Brazil is a beneficiary, on a grand scale, of the drops in both inflation rates and oil prices. The economy expanded at a rate of 8 percent after inflation last year, and will probably do the same this year. Morgan Guaranty Trust, the New York bank, observes that, if interest rates stay at their present level, the interest payments on Brazil's huge foreign debt next year will be no higher than in 1980, two years before the debt crisis began. Brazil's rising exports now cover both its imports and its interest payments by a small surplus. Brazilians' incomes are still below the point that they had reached just before the crisis. But as the present growth rate continues, that won't be true much longer.

Argentina's progress is not as spectacular, but it's coming along steadily. The drop in oil prices has not helped Argentina, for it produces its own oil and is not an importer. Instead, as one of the world's leading wheat exporters, it has been hurt by the long slide in grain prices. But while its economy is not growing as fast as its northern neighbor's, it is assuredly growing. One imminent danger in both places is, as always, inflation.

Both countries, not long ago, were on the verge of catastrophic hyperinflation. Both governments responded forcefully and courageously with currency reforms and price freezes — Argentina a year ago, Brazil last winter. In both cases the reforms were effective but, as Americans discovered in the early 1970s, price freezes don't hold up long. Argentina in particular has been watching a dismaying rise of inflation over the summer. One reason was an excessively fast rise of the money supply. That is why the head of the Argentine central bank suddenly departed last week and the government installed a successor who apparently has fewer political interests and a less accommodating attitude.

Although high inflation had become a national tradition in both countries, it is striking that public support remains firmly behind the new anti-inflation policies. Within the past several years both countries have turned from military governments to civilian democracy, and both of the elected governments are proving themselves not only more skillful in managing their economies but more vigorous and determined than the generals who preceded them. Both are now moving in directions that are making their debt burdens manageable.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dance Macabre at the Met

Dancers don't wage wars, don't jail dissidents, and don't grant exit visas. So besides the natural revulsion at the tear-gassing of an opening night audience at the Metropolitan Opera in New York Tuesday, we feel revulsion at the psychotic devilry of blaming the Moiseyev Dance Company for the emigration policy of the Soviet Union — if indeed a caller told the truth in claiming "This was done by Russian members of the Jewish Defense League."

Irv Rubin, the league's national chairman, says his group had no part in the deed and calls it "insane." Plainly New York City's police need to find the culprits before this insanity spreads. New Yorkers as citizens can do more. They can reaffirm their city's hospitality by turning out in special numbers for the Moiseyev's performances.

It has been 12 years since this inimitable folk-dance company last performed in the United States. The troupe and its 80-year-old founder, Igor Moiseyev, deserve heartfelt cheers for their artistry, and to drive out the ugly memory of Tuesday evening.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Seeds of Despair in Africa

African agriculture ministers are gathering this week in Yamoussoukro, the Ivory Coast's political capital, to consider what must by now be a numbingly familiar ultimatum: Reform your farm policies or face famines worse than you have seen in the past couple of years. The message is carried this time in a report on African agriculture over the next 25 years produced by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. It shows that, even if the rains have come in Ethiopia, the continent's underlying food crisis is as serious as ever it was.

African governments find it easier to stay hooked on the debilitating drugs of free food aid and cheap grain imports than to take the tough decisions necessary to boost domestic production. Farm lobbies in the North find it easier to sustain their overproduction when there is an obvious need for food in the South. African leaders have been acknowledging with increasing frankness their past agricultural failures, most notably at the UN special session on Africa earlier this year.

The FAO document sets out the basic recipe for improvement: heightened incentives, regular supplies of inputs such as fertilizers, fuller training, better infrastructure. It is up to the governments now to flesh out their commitment to give agriculture absolute priority. The West would be more helpful if, as well as providing funds for sensible investments in African agriculture, it were to call a halt to the crazy subsidy race which has been accelerating.

— Financial Times (London).

Daniloff and the Great Divide

How well and how disastrously does the arrest in Moscow of the American journalist Nicholas Daniloff symbolize the gulf between the Soviet Union and the West. Those inclined to chide the West for not seeking closer understanding with Russia would do well to make this a case study. The tragedy of the Russians is that they are so cut off from the main current of international affairs as to be incapable of perceiving the disastrous consequences of Mr. Daniloff's arrest. They leave such friends as they still have in the West without a leg to stand on. The affair reminds us that when we look East, we are staring across a void.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

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OPINION

Sky-High Yen May Yet Capture the Earth

By Daniel Burstein

NEW YORK — Tokyo has always been one of the world's most expensive cities, but American visitors today find it shockingly so. The $7 cup of coffee, the $6 magazine and the nearly $100 airport taxi ride are but a few surface encounters the foreigner finds with "yen shock," the phenomenon of a Japanese yen that has appreciated as much as 40 percent against the dollar in the last year.

In public, Japanese government officials and corporate chiefs wring their hands over the yen's continuous rise, decrying the squeeze it places on the profits of giant exporting companies. More worrisome still, they say, is the noose it is tightening around the necks of smaller Japanese companies that supply parts and components to the giants. The yen's climb has made their products so expensive compared to South Korean and Taiwanese products that many small Japanese firms are going bankrupt.

Reagan administration officials are congratulating themselves on a job well done in launching the yen into the stratosphere. U.S. business leaders express delight at the prospect of the Japanese "getting a taste of their own medicine" as their exports become less competitive.

But don't be fooled. There will be short-term Japanese suffering but the strong yen may prove in the long run to be the catalyst Japan needs to attain parity with, or surpass, the United States as the world's dominant economic machine.

The Japanese are already well along a historical route charted first by Britain and later by the United States: They are transforming manufacturing strength into financial strength by leveraging their position as the world's leading exporter of manufactured goods into the leading exporter of capital. A yen that trades around 155 to the dollar (as it has recently) will accelerate what appears to be the inevitable rise of Japan as banker to the world.

New statistics show that Japan is now the world's leading creditor nation. Its banks own 8 percent of the $2-trillion U.S. banking business and account for a quarter of all British banking transactions. A Japanese securities firm, Nomura, is responsible for financing nearly a third of the U.S. national debt.

Even before the yen's rise, Japanese assets abroad were climbing at an annual clip of 28 percent. Now they are likely to rise faster. Witness Sumitomo Bank's recent $500-million acquisition of a chunk of the venerable U.S. investment banker Goldman Sachs, or Shuwa Investment Corp.'s purchase of Arco Plaza, a piece of real estate synonymous with growth in downtown Los Angeles. Experts predict more acquisitions of U.S. investment firms before the year is out, and they foresee Japanese interests purchasing as much as $5 billion of American real estate — more than a 1,000-percent increase since 1984.

Underlying these acquisitions is the strengthened yen, which gives Japanese investors what amounts to a 40-percent discount on new investments in the United States and a similarly high discount on investments made in South Korea and Asia's other high-growth economies where currencies remain pegged to the dollar. An unprecedented bull run abroad has broken out among Japanese investors, which if maintained at its present pace would see Japan eclipse the United States as the world's leading international investor by the end of the decade.

Japanese companies have long been interested in diversifying their manufacturing base for political reasons, assuming that even in the most protectionist mood Americans would not exclude autos assembled by American workers in United States factories even if the factory owners were Japanese.

Now, for the first time, there is an immediate economic incentive for Japanese firms to expand their interests abroad: The dollar cost of buying land and opening factories in the United States is a bargain for Japanese companies operating from a yen-based economy. In some industries, American workers can now be considered "cheap labor." Workers at Sony's television assembly plant in San Diego, for example, who once made considerably more than Sony employees in Japan, now actually make 15 percent less, owing to the swing in currency values. Funding the capitalization on these foreign opportunities is largely a function of Japan's whopping trade surplus, which ran to $50 billion last year. This year's surplus looks like it will be even greater, despite the higher yen. In May it hit a record $7.5 billion for a single month. The chief ingredient in this quixotic situation is the fact that oil, Japan's leading import, has fallen in price even faster than the yen has risen.

But there are other factors at work as well, not the least of which is an inadvertent helping hand from U.S. business. After years of assiduously building market share rather than chasing profit margins, Japanese exporters have won loyal followings in foreign markets that won't evaporate even in the face of rising prices. Americans now actually buy Japanese products because they like them, not because they are the cheapest. In certain sectors — like copiers, cameras and computer printers — the world buys Japanese because the Japanese have long since driven out the competition.

As important as the strong yen will prove to be in flexing Japan's global financial muscle, it is also a useful domestic political weapon. The potential damage of "yen shock" to an export-oriented economy is being intentionally overstated by the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. It is especially useful to help insure austerity at a time when the work ethic is starting to lose steam among the younger generation.

"Yen shock" also helps Mr. Nakasone dramatize his case for Japan's restructuring its economy. It cannot rely forever on exporting basic manufactured goods, he maintains. Instead, it must deregulate, shift away from lopsided subsidies to a dwindling rural population and move toward invigorating the consumer and service sectors, while developing higher value-added exports — financial services prominently among them.

All this is a well-written prescription for Japan's global economic leadership in the next century — which, to the degree that it has met resistance inside Japan previously, is now being enforced upon it by the strong yen and U.S. policy.

Japan has long since surpassed the United States as a manufacturer and trader. As a global investor, it is just beginning to make its move. The high yen will give it a powerful burst of adrenaline for the next few miles of the race.

The writer, who reports on business and financial issues, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

In Japan, Speculators Fuel Land Boom

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — People who see the Japanese as models of careful planning and sober behavior should take a look at the land and stock market booms sweeping the nation. They would find a very different picture — one of wild emotionalism and fevered speculation.

The land boom started in earnest around the middle of last year. Prices for commercial land in Tokyo, already exorbitant by Western standards, began to rise. By the beginning of this year they were spiraling out of control. Speculators would gloat how a block bought one day could be sold the next day for a 10-percent profit.

Land in central Tokyo now costs more than 3 million yen ($19,480) a square foot (0.09 square meters). Residential land prices have also spiraled in the more fashionable middle-class suburbs.

The Japanese blame high land prices on the allegedly small size of their crowded islands. But that has little to do with it. With its excellent train and subway services, Tokyo has more commutable land than almost any other major world capital.

Foreigners are also blamed. Many foreign businessmen and bankers are willing to pay rents of between $7,000 and $15,000 a month for mediocre housing.

But hardly anyone mentions the real reason for the land boom, namely Japan's absurd land tax policies. These say that people who own land but do not use it should be taxed lightly. But people who sell land and make a profit, something very hard to avoid at the moment, should be taxed heavily.

The Japanese planners believe that this system is the answer to land speculation. It doesn't occur to them that by choking off supply of land they simply feed the passions of the speculators, of whom there happen to be quite a few.

In the West the Japanese may have a reputation for cautiousness in business. But in Japan one gets a very different view. Sheer density of information combines with a basic emotionalism to inflame sudden bursts of speculation in everything from golf club memberships (they now average around $130,000 for the better courses) to red beans.

The stock market is the best example. Speculators will make sudden runs on certain shares knowing full well they are quite worthless in the belief that they will always be able to unload on other and even wilder investors excited by the pure irrationality of it all.

Usually they succeed. But now we have a situation where the speculators have convinced themselves that the entire market can be pushed up indefinitely.

Japan long ago gave up using dividend yield as a criterion of share prices. Most yields are now well below 1 percent; some are well below 0.1 percent. And now price/earnings ratios are moving into the fifties or well beyond (the average is three to four times the level on most Western exchanges). So the fund managers have found a new toy to justify their excesses. It is called assets backing.

The result is a neat speculative circle. The land boom pushes up the paper value of assets in land-rich companies to quite absurd levels. This then justifies wild leaps in the shares of these companies. And since other companies hold the shares of land-rich companies, the value of their shares has to rise too.

To anyone with perspective, the current boom has all the makings of a bubble about to burst. What makes this kamikaze folly even more impressive is the fact that it is being carried out in the teeth of a developing recession. Every day brings reports of cuts in the earnings of export-oriented industries.

Anyone familiar with the basic strength of the Japanese economy would not want to predict total collapse. But it is also clear that the coming debacle will leave a lot of blood on the floor. And not all of it will be Japanese. Some of it could belong to foreign bankers here.

International Herald Tribune.

Eradication Is Way to Fight Drugs

By James Mills

NEW YORK — What do the traffickers themselves think of all this drug hysteria — President Reagan's urinalysis, the first blockade of New York harbor since the War of 1812, proposals to seal the Mexican border with a 2,000-mile (3,232-kilometer) cocaine curtain?

In a fortified mansion in Bangkok, in a Mexico City prison, in homes, hotel rooms and restaurants on four continents, I have spoken to a few of the men who run the international narcotics industry, and I am certain their reaction to the war on drugs is the same today as when I met them. They are laughing. With each desperate new response to the drug dilemma, we move further from the real solution, and give the narcotics tycoons every reason to celebrate.

When an intelligent person has a problem, he breaks it into components, tries to find the fundamental cause (as opposed to symptoms masquerading as causes) and then attacks that cause. He also asks what attacks have been made on the problem in the past and which have worked.

Clearly, the cause of the drug problem is drugs. If drugs had never existed, there could be no drug problem. Apparent solution: remove drugs. Without the presence of drugs, there would be no need for programs to interdict drugs, arrest drug dealers, seize drug profits, treat drug addicts or test potential drug users.

What attacks have been launched against the drug problem in the past? Interdiction, law enforcement, penalties, treatment, denying profits and eradication. But only eradication has worked — in Turkey and more recently and temporarily, in Mexico.

Doesn't common sense tell us that before we throw billions of dollars at other recommended attacks on the problem, we should fully exhaust attempts at eradication? Eradication also happens to be the cheapest and easiest approach. Ninety-five percent of the world's cocaine originates in only two countries, Peru and Bolivia. They have a combined population approximately equal to that of California. They are impoverished and in need of aid. Surely, it would be relatively easy to encourage — and, if necessary, to force — those countries to stop growing coca.

Both Peru and Bolivia complain that eradication of coca plants would unduly upset peasants who earn their livings from them. But when members of the Senate Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control visited Peru and Bolivia in 1983 they found that many, if not most, of the coca-growing campesinos had until recently been growing legitimate food crops. Only when the campesinos abandoned food crops for coca crops did both those countries need emergency relief programs.

Bolivia further claims that since campesinos represent 60 percent of the electorate, their disfavor could topple the government. Bolivian governments have been collapsing regularly for the past 30 years and will no doubt continue to collapse with or without the eradication of coca fields.

Note that Thailand has offered the peasants-will-starve argument for some 15 years, while its poppy acreage has grown and grown. Turkey said the same thing (it had 300,000 farmers growing poppies) until President Richard M. Nixon gave the Turkish government money for the farmers who were put out of the opium business in the early 1970s. Most of the money went into the pockets of corrupt officials. Still, there were no reports of mass starvation in Turkey.

A few weeks ago, President Victor Paz Estenssoro of Bolivia, asking for $100 million a year in anti-drug funds from the United States, was quoted as saying: "If we are going to tell the peasants not to grow coca, we have to have alternatives. Without an all-weather highway, they can't market rice, coffee, oranges and other legal crops they could substitute for coca."

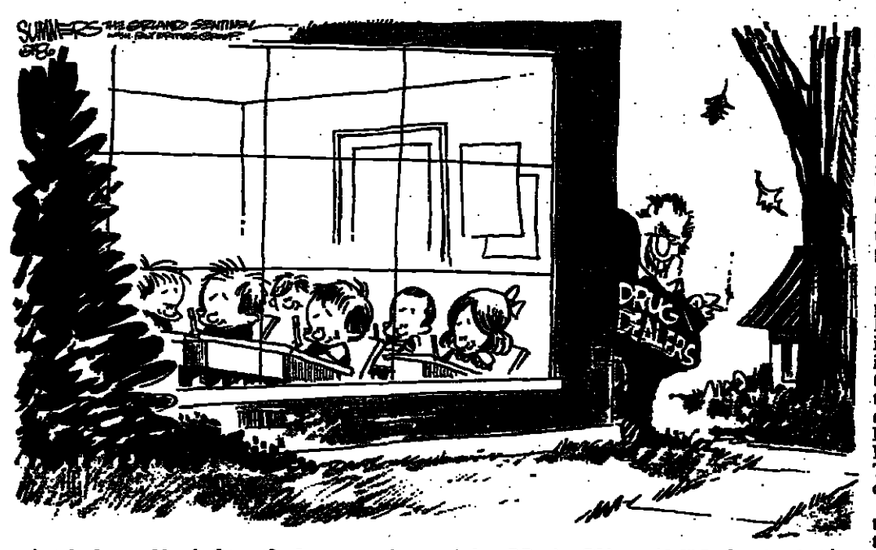
I first heard those words — virtually verbatim — about a decade ago from Thailand officials. The Thais got the money they requested, they got their crop substitution programs and they got their highway. Today, the money is gone, crop substitution is still in the "demonstration" stage, poppy acreage is vastly increased and the highway used to transport drugs.

It is also argued that if we eradicate in one country, growers will simply shift to another. This ignores the fact that there are only a limited number of locations with the agricultural and climatic conditions necessary for the growth of coca and poppies.

After having observed the international drug scene for 20 years, I am convinced that eradication is the only thing that will work, and that it would work quite easily. If Mr. Reagan dug in his heels and became obsessive about eradication, he could reduce the availability of cocaine by 50 percent in six months, and 80 percent in a year. Heroin could be similarly reduced, though over a longer period of time.

Why, then, is eradication always at the bottom of every politician's list of "things to do?" Because it's the least politically attractive recommendation. It is no accident that the present furor over drugs (sparked only in part by the emergence of crack) precedes the November elections by three months. Politicians appear to believe that voters are interested only in what is nearest to them. So we get domestic solutions: interdiction, testing and enforcement. Eradication — a big word that happens in distant lands — isn't so viscerally appealing as capital punishment for pushers.

The writer, author of a recently published book about the international narcotics industry, contributed this comment to The New York Times.



LETTERS

Beam in Mugabe's Eye

Now that that great moral authority, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, has given us his views on South Africa, I can hardly wait for his encore. Perhaps he would like to tell us how he feels about torture and genocide and what ought to be done about it. (See the recent Amnesty report on torture in Zimbabwe.)

CAROL MCMULLEN.
Lausanne, Switzerland.

Quiet in the Courtroom

Referring to the photograph (*Aug. 23*) of the defendant with his mouth taped shut in a Houston courtroom: It might be inferred that frontier justice is not just blind but dumb.

SAMUEL H. OKOSHKEN.
New York.

U.S. Is Party To Strife In Sudan

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — The shooting down of a civilian airliner last month by Sudanese rebels has thrown into relief one of those appalling dilemmas that U.S. foreign policy-makers seem to get themselves into in places they know little about.

The war in southern Sudan has been an on-and-off business for 30 years, generated by a mutual animosity between the northern Moslems and southern Christians and animists. It could well continue for another generation. It is a local affair, one of those strains that beset many countries where different religious and ethnic groups have been corralled together by colonial boundary makers. There is no good reason why the United States should be party to it. Yet by a convoluted turn, it is.

The Sudanese rebels, led by John Garang, have a rear base in neighboring Ethiopia. This is the channel for their arms. Successive Sudanese governments have tried repeatedly to negotiate with Ethiopia to close it down. The Ethiopian's price has been for the Sudanese to shut down the Sudanese rear bases for Ethiopia's own dissident movements, the Eritreans and the Tigreans. The Sudanese have always balked. The Americans want to keep those Sudan bases open to undermine the Marxist government in Ethiopia.

The Americans have leverage. During the 1980s Sudan was the largest recipient of U.S. aid in sub-Saharan Africa. With the devastating famine of the last two years that support became even more critical. Last year the United States supplied 80 percent of all Sudan's food-aid.

Yet the lack of peace is tearing Sudan apart. There is gloomy talk in Khartoum of Sudan becoming "Lebanonized," torn by rival Moslem sects and non-Moslem southerners. Moreover, as long as the war continues, it is not possible to resume oil production at Bentiu in the Upper Nile province. Nor is it possible to resume work on the Jonglei Canal, a vital concern to Sudan's other neighbor, Egypt, which needs to increase its water supply from that area.

Worst of all is the war's impact on efforts to recover from the harshest famine on record. Every resource Sudan possesses needs to be thrown into rehabilitating the countryside. Continuous war is an impossible drain on the national treasury. The new government wants to end it.

In April, a year after the coup that overthrew Gaafar Nimeiri, Sudan held elections that outside observers considered to be fair and free. The new prime minister is Sadek el-Mahdi, the Oxford educated great-grandson of the famous Moslem leader of the 1880s who defeated General Charles George Gordon. Western diplomats welcomed his victory and regard him as a pragmatic moderate.

Mr. Mahdi, although a firm Moslem, campaigned strongly against the Islamic excesses of the Nimeiri government. He also argued for concessions to the southern rebels. But Mr. Garang is not an easy man to deal with. He does not want to be treated simply as a regional leader, but as the leader of a national party.

Mr. Garang's real strength, with Mr. Mahdi in power, is his Ethiopian base. Without that, he would be more open to a deal, as Mr. Mahdi has removed many of the targets of protest for Mr. Garang against which he gathered support.

Washington must now be made to realize that its Sudanese/Ethiopian policy is nonsensical. Its support for Eritrea and Tigre, low key though it is, is not only helping fuel a debilitating war in Ethiopia, but in Sudan, too. Eritrea has a thin case in international law for demanding independence and Tigre has no case at all. Besides their leadership, like the Ethiopian government's, is Marxist. The ongoing rebellion is pushing Sudan to ask for Libyan military aid.

Following the shooting down of the airliner — one of many attempts to intimidate relief workers — the Red Cross and UNICEF have been forced to suspend sending in new supplies to the starving people in the south. The closure of the Ugandan border has also curtailed the World Food Program's overland route.

In the south there is a real likelihood that two or three million people will starve to death if relief no longer can get through.

President Ronald Reagan should take a look at the problems his diplomats have concocted for him. Washington's role in Sudan should be as a peacemaker and a provider of famine relief, not as a party to fratricidal civil conflict.

International Herald Tribune.
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IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Mexico's Factions

NEW YORK — A telegram from Mexico City states that while General Bernardo Reyes, a candidate for the Presidency, was attempting to address his constituents [on Sept. 3], a mob of supporters of General Francisco Madero jeered and stoned him. The police repeatedly charged the mob, and 43 were injured by stones and sabre cuts. Acting on the strength of the Government's statement that equal guarantees would be given all candidates, the "Reyistas" announced a public meeting. The "Maderistas" attacked the "Reyistas" at the western end of the Alameda. General Reyes drove up in an automobile, which he was forced to abandon amid a volley of stones. The General then mounted a balcony and endeavored to speak, the mob for 20 minutes assailing him with stones and other missiles. Finding his efforts futile, General Reyes retired.

1936: Irun Falls to Mola

HENDAYE — Through a fine, drizzling mist early [on Sept. 4], 7,000 of General Emilio Mola's troops fought their way into Irun, the objective of a bloody battle that has been fought for the past 10 days. But literally their triumph has turned to ashes. The Republican defenders, destitute of artillery and munitions, set fire to the city. As viewed from the roofs of this French frontier town, Irun was a mass of flames. The huge fiery column could be seen for miles.

MADRID — Francisco Largo Caballero, the Left-wing Socialist leader, formed a predominately Socialist Cabinet here [on Sept. 4], which includes Communists for the first time. The new government succeeds that formed by Senor Jose Giral at the outbreak of the civil war, which resigned, owing, it is understood, to excesses committed by anarchist and syndicalist elements at Irun.

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INSIGHTS

The Faces of Latin Debt

The extent and the gravity of the Latin American debt crisis have been recounted in statistics, in stories on the conflicts between the debtor nations and their creditors and in reports on the debates between beleaguered governments and the international agencies that press austerity on them.

But there is another face to the debt crisis, a local, grass-roots expression. All over the continent, signs of scarce, deteriorated or unfinished public works are evident amid the loud demand for more and improved facilities for transportation, sanitation, health care, education, communication and energy.

And all over Latin America, austerity has meant reducing or holding firm on the broad variety of public expenditures that have kept the cost of living artificially within reach of the poor.

As subsidies have dropped, prices of basic necessities — food, electricity, train fares — have risen.

Countries are caught in an inescapable cycle. Because they devote so much of their savings to debt service, their ability to invest is undercut, and so, therefore, are their chances for growth. Last year, interest payments on debt consumed from 11 percent (in Guatemala) to 60 percent (in Bolivia) of revenues earned from exports.

Two Washington Post correspondents recently examined the human impact of debt-enforced austerity in Argentina and Mexico. These are their reports.

DEBT IN LATIN AMERICA

Size of Foreign Debt in Billions of Dollars in 1985; Interest Payments on the Foreign Debt as a Percentage of Export Earnings in 1985; Percentage Change in Central Government Investment Spending in Real Terms Between 1980 and 1985*

COUNTRY			
ARGENTINA	$50.0	54.5%	−85%
BOLIVIA	3.2	60.0	−66
BRAZIL	101.9	43.5	—**
COLOMBIA	13.4	23.0	+30
CHILE	19.6	46.5	—
ECUADOR	7.3	24.5	—
EL SALVADOR	2.1	14.0	−33
GUATEMALA	2.5	11.5	−57
HONDURAS	2.5	17.0	—
MEXICO	97.7	37.0	−43
NICARAGUA	4.4	17.0	−7
PANAMA	5.1	—	−47
PARAGUAY	1.9	13.0	+34
PERU	13.8	34.5	−45
URUGUAY	4.9	35.5	−32
VENEZUELA	30.3	22.5	−44

*The figures correspond only to the central government budget and excludes investment by state-run enterprises.
**Figures for some countries not available
SOURCE: United Nations Economic Commission on Latin America
Tobey/The Washington Post

In Buenos Aires, Rapid Deterioration as Investment Dries Up

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — It is Monday morning, the busiest time of the week at the Pedro Elizalde pediatric hospital in Buenos Aires. Children and parents cram into consulting rooms where doctors, seated elbow to elbow on stools, conduct checkups on a long, padded table.

As an economy measure, the doctors employ reusable metallic tongue depressors to peer into their patients' mouths. More than half a million consultations were carried out last year at the hospital. "We are overtaxed in all areas," said the hospital director, Jorge Nocetti Fasolino. "There is no privacy here, no more space. The pipes often burst. We lack certain equipment, particularly scanners. And the number of patients keeps rising."

A giant new pediatric hospital with sophisticated equipment has been under construction since the late 1970s. But the facility will cost twice as much to operate in terms of medical personnel per bed than other Argentine hospitals, and government officials are wrangling over whether the municipality or the federal government will pick up most of the bills. In the meantime, $7 million needed to complete equipment purchases for the new hospital failed to make the budget.

Nowhere has the fall in government investment been as severe this decade as in Argentina, according to figures compiled by the United Nations Economic Commission on Latin America. Here, central government investment dropped 85 percent, in real terms, between 1980 and 1985.

"When you subtract what's necessary to cover personnel costs, basic administrative expenses and interest on the debt, there isn't much remaining for investment," said Mario Brodersohn, Argentina's secretary of finance, who does many of his calculations on a desk-top computer that was a gift from Citibank, a leading U.S. creditor.

THAT BUDGET equation is not very flexible. Personnel costs, for instance, cannot be easily trimmed by laying off bureaucrats, since the depressed private sector is in no condition to absorb out-of-work public employees and unemployment insurance is minimal at best.

Nor can debt payments be cut drastically — at least no way has been found up until now to do this without risking an international crisis.

With their substantial expenditures thus generally unshrinkable, export revenues down as a result of low world commodity prices and tough international competition, and few new foreign loans coming in, debtor countries have had little choice but to slash investments to try to reduce fiscal deficits and control inflation.

The investments that survived have gone for export-promotion and import-reduction projects. Dropped were health, education and housing programs.

"There has been a substantial shift in both public and private investment toward facilitating import substitution and exports," said Andres Bianchi, director of the UN Economic Commission on Latin America's economic development division, headquartered in Santiago, Chile. "This has meant giving higher priority to building ports and roads over such nontradable goods as new housing and schools."

The Washington Post
Construction stopped as money ran out for a new highway system in Buenos Aires.

In its latest economic progress report on Latin America, the Inter-American Development Bank worried about this investment trend.

"The reduction in government spending in social sectors is of particular concern," says the report. "Its effects are not only regressive in terms of income distribution but also have a long-lasting effect on past gains achieved in social indicators."

But, the bank noted, increased spending on health, sanitation and education is not likely in the near future, though some Latin American countries are already trying to free more resources for these sectors.

Norberto Charosky, whose mind often dwells on the subterranean reaches of Buenos Aires, predicts disaster if something isn't done down there soon. He is chief planner at the Public Sanitation Works, the oldest utility in Argentina. He says the capital's piping system is pushing its limits.

"We desperately need renovation work," said Charosky, surrounded in his office by colored maps of crisscrossing water and sewage mains. "Every year, the number of pipes that burst goes up. This city is in danger shortly of becoming without potable water."

THE LAST major pipe overhaul in central Buenos Aires occurred in the mid-1920s. A main sewer line which runs along the River de la Plata is more than 100 years old in some sections.

Contamination of the city's underground water table is on the rise, endangering millions of people around Buenos Aires who, lacking connections to the central system, still draw their water from wells.

But President Raúl Alfonsín's administration has told the sanitation works not to expect any money from the central treasury for renovation or expansion of the system. Whatever investments the utility undertakes will have to come in the future out of its own tariff revenues.

Mr. Charosky expects more hard times. Senior government officials, worried about inflation and adverse political consequences, have agreed only reluctantly to some rate increases the utility insists are necessary to wean itself off subsidies.

THERE is resistance, meanwhile, from lower ranks within the utility to new management methods.

"It's hard to fight against the middle ranks," said Mr. Charosky, who admires the efficiency levels he saw working as an engineer in the United States.

"You have such a quantity of regulations and rules," he said. "Whatever you want seems to be against some law. This delays projects all the time."

Nevertheless, Mr. Charosky has plans — if a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank comes through — to expand the area's potable water system to two western counties starting in 1988 and to begin a major renovation of pipes and pump stations in the center of the city.

For the first time, too, the utility is turning some work over to the private sector. Contractors are being asked to bid for construction of a sewage system in the northern suburbs of San Isidro and San Fernando.

In the late 1970s, public investment in Argentina was running at about 11 percent of the gross domestic product. It fell to 9 percent in the early 1980s, then dropped below 8 percent in 1984, according to figures supplied by the Economics Ministry.

"You find virtually no money to start new projects," said Mr. Brodersohn, explaining how priorities are set under such penurious circumstances.

"Basically, what you do is continue what existing projects you can, which end up being the largest ones, like hydroelectric plants or atomic works, since their debts are already so large that you'd be making large interest payments whether you finish them or not," he said.

To illustrate the wide scope of projects shelved, the Economics Ministry prepared for The Washington Post a list of proposals that found no funding in the 1986 budget. The roster included:

Public university equipment and construction worth $143 million; road repairs for $130 million; a natural gas pipeline between Neuquen in southeastern Argentina and Buenos Aires to cost $140 million; replacing railroad cars, many built in the 19th century, and the renovation of existing tracks at an estimated price of $50 million; exploration and production of petroleum by the state-run oil company, to cost $150 million; a program to eradicate hoof-and-mouth disease and other endemic animal illnesses, which would cost $27 million.

HOW decisions are made to pay for some projects and reject the majority of requests is a process that government officials find hard to define exactly. It seems to be a combination of economic analysis, political play and blind chance.

"It's really a mixture of rational criteria and arbitrariness," remarked Miguel Bolivar, director of the national budget office.

Above the streets of central Buenos Aires stretch twisted thickets of telephone lines, thousands of them strung between buildings. These unsightly tangles are the most evocative image of the Argentine telephone system, which is run by the National Telephone Co., or Entel.

Since its creation in the late 1940s, Entel has been plagued by overstaffing, political upheavals, chronic deficits and poor investments that have allowed a steady deterioration in national communications.

As a result, Argentina has fewer than 3 million functioning telephones, or about 9 for every 100 citizens. In some provincial cities, telephone exchanges date to 1929. Nationwide, the backlog of requests for phone lines topped 1.5 million last year.

Entel is a natural product of Argentina's turbulent modern history. Because of coups and frequent government changes over the last 30 years, its managers have lasted an average of little more than a year.

Political patronage swelled the company's payroll to perhaps twice its necessary size, while three-digit inflation in the 1970s and early 1980s pushed up its revenues.

Under the military regimes that preceded Mr. Alfonsín's election in 1983, the phone company invested heavily in special satellite links and international phones for privileged customers.

But the modern electronic switching equipment purchased then did little for basic improvements in the system.

To finance needed investment and clear the logjam of requests for new phones, Entel formed a subsidiary last year called Megatel. Instead of waiting for public funds, it intends to charge new users an installation fee ranging from $750 to $2,500.

In Mexico, Repayment Squeeze Spreads Into the Hinterland

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

TLAXCALA, Mexico — Maria Mendieta, who runs a little lunch counter at the market here, has fallen heavily into debt and does not know what to do about it.

Maximino Gutierrez and Blaz Bicho, friends who work at a nearby battery factory, also have slipped into debt beyond their means to pay, or even to comprehend. So have Mario Rodriguez, employed at a synthetic fiber plant; Rosaliano Cruz, a laid-off mason working as a night watchman, and Antonio Flores, who repairs bicycles.

In a very real way, the entire population of Tlaxcala has assumed a debt they did not decide to take on themselves. This tranquil Mexican town is one spot among thousands where Latin America's mammoth repayments to foreign lenders has begun to weigh heavily. But many here are not sure why.

Government officials in Mexico City have understood all too well what is happening. To grant new loans, the International Monetary Fund has required sharp reductions in the budget deficit, which is expected to be more than 13 percent of Mexico's gross domestic product this year. This has meant, among other things, reducing or holding firm on the broad variety of subsidies and public expenditures that have kept the cost of living artificially within reach of Mexico's poor.

Subsidies have dropped — and therefore prices have risen — for such basic necessities as food staples, electricity, gas, train fares and telephones. Even the traditional one-peso Mexico City subway fare rose this month to 20 pesos. Salary raises have fallen far behind and, overall, workers have lost about 40 percent of their purchasing power since 1980.

"Will Mexico ever pay off its debt?" Mr. Cruz, the night watchman, asked the other day in one man's weary summary of the Latin American debt crisis.

His question has been asked before, and the answer has become increasingly hard to provide. Latin American governments, which continued to spend beyond their means long after their 1970s economic booms collapsed, have accumulated more than $370 billion in foreign debt, an obligation that has begun to appear beyond anybody's ability to repay.

Most of the money has come from multilateral lending institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund, and a web of U.S., European and Japanese private banks. With a stake in keeping the system intact and interest payments flowing, these lenders have renewed loans and extended terms of credit far beyond the point where, if the borrower were buying a car instead of running a country, the repossessors would already have moved in.

The result, however, has been additional debt and additional interest payments. Brazil, with $105 billion in foreign loans outstanding, is the largest debtor in the world. But Mexico will surpass it next year, economists here estimate, because in order to keep up payments on its $98 billion in loans, last month Mexico negotiated a $12 billion package of new loans.

The new loans were hailed as good news in Mexico City, where President Miguel de la Madrid was maneuvering to secure as much credit as possible to make up for Mexico's loss of oil revenues.

BY PILING up such outside financing, Mexico until recently had largely shielded its 80 million inhabitants, particularly the poor among them, from the full impact of their economic situation.

But the strings attached to these loans have begun to tighten and are likely to tighten more in the months ahead. So here in Tlaxcala, although nobody thought about it at the time, the loan package has turned out to bring bad news along with the good for Maria Mendieta and her neighbors.

In Tlaxcala, one thing that happened after the $12 billion loan deal was completed was that the price of tortillas jumped in one day from 45 to 80 pesos a kilo from about 3 cents to 5.6 cents a pound. Since tortillas figure prominently on the menu of the counter Maria Mendieta runs with her sister Josefina and their mother, the price of lunch went up and the number of customers went down.

"Everything is going up, so we have to raise our prices too," she explained. "And that is when people stop coming. The peasants (bringing produce to the market) used to come a lot. Now they don't show up anymore."

Across the alley, where Xavier Cortez and a half-dozen other entrepreneurs make the tortillas, the explanation was that nothing could be done. The government authorized an increase in tortilla prices because the price of subsidized corn recently rose, they said. The next tortilla price change may be more than 100 percent if market rumors are to be believed.

Silvestre Corona, a food distribution official at the local outlet for the government-owned National Company of Popular Sustenance, said subsidized corn indeed rose from $23 a ton to $65 a ton about four months ago. Officials at the Budget and Planning Ministry in the capital said this was because, as Mexico struggled to reduce budget expenditures to meet its loan requirements, it could no longer match rising production and transport costs with increased subsidies.

MARIO Rodriguez, the 36-year-old synthetic fiber worker, said tortillas are not the only thing going up. As he shopped around the Tlaxcala Municipal Market with his wife and daughter, he noted the meat that cost about 50 cents a pound several months ago now costs more than a dollar.

"We can get along with the eating part," he said. "But there's nothing left for clothes. There's nothing left for shoes."

Mr. Rodriguez said he and fellow workers at the private fiber plant received a 30 percent pay raise in April and another 25 percent raise in July. But the Bank of Mexico reported recently that those increases were matched or surpassed by price rises in basic food products, which in some cases amounted to 100 percent in six months.

General inflation has reached nearly 100 percent a year, according to the official calculations. Some private economists have predicted it will be 150 percent by the end of the year, straining the government's ability to control it while at the same time making debt payments worth 18 percent of the gross domestic product.

Antonio Flores, 44, who runs a bicycle sales and repair shop just off the tree-shaded town square here, said prices for bicycle parts, particularly imported items, have risen so fast in recent months he has been unable to follow the spiral.

"I hadn't been to Mexico City to buy stocks for a while, and when I went in the other day, I saw that I had been selling things for less than I have to pay for them," he said.

The result is that Mr. Flores now has to charge considerably more for his goods and fewer customers can afford to buy them, he said. To make up the difference, Mr. Flores keeps the shop open for longer hours for repairs and has recruited his 15-year-old son José Antonio to help staff it.

In negotiations with the banks, the government also has committed itself to selling off unprofitable state-owned businesses, even at the price of throwing people out of work in an economy where unemployment and underemployment have risen to 50 percent. More than 8,000 employees immediately lost their jobs when the Fundidora steel mill in Monterrey closed down last May.

Mr. Cruz, for example, said he was working as a mason on a government-funded housing project until the work suddenly stopped. He then got a job guarding the construction site, forlorn and incomplete on a hillside above town.

An official at the Housing Ministry's local office said the project was temporarily halted due to the kind of budget cutbacks that are good news to bankers but bad news for Mr. Cruz.

The government oil company Mexican Petroleum earlier this month raised gasoline prices from 54 cents to 77 cents a gallon. Although this left the Mexican prices well below U.S. or European levels, it represented a multimillion-dollar savings for the government treasury and an added expense for the millions of Mexicans who buy gas or had to pay higher bus fares.

Blaz Bicho and Maximino Gutierrez complained, for example, that the gasoline price rise led to fare increases last week from 120 to 150 pesos on the bus route between their nearby village and the government-owned battery factory where they work. The change more than wiped out a recent two-peso-a-day pay raise.

"We have become your slaves," Mr. Gutierrez added in a roadside conversation with a U.S. visitor. "Our president is going up there and getting more and more addicted, asking for more and more dollars."

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Austria's Socialists Pin Hopes on Vranitzky

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

VIENNA — While other Austrians spent August relaxing at the lakeshore or in the mountains, Franz Vranitzky has been picking at David A. Stockman's Washington memoirs, worrying about the continuing fallout of the Waldheim affair and thinking up major reforms for the welfare state his Socialist Party has built here.

He has also been wondering if he is likely to hear again soon from Ronald Reagan.

These summer concerns have come with the turf for the youthful-looking Mr. Vranitzky, who became Austria's chancellor two months ago after a career as a banker and economist.

The sudden ascendancy of Mr. Vranitzky, 48, stems in part from the refusal of more senior Socialist Party figures to serve as chancellor after Kurt Waldheim was elected president in June.

Mr. Waldheim, the former secretary-general of the United Nations, defeated his Socialist opponent despite repeated accusations that Mr. Waldheim collaborated with Nazi troops who committed atrocities in the Balkans in World War II.

But Mr. Vranitzky's arrival also represents a distinct turn to the right by the Austrian Socialists, who clearly do not want to follow the leftist parties in France, West Germany and Britain that have lost power to conservative parties in the past seven years.

Mr. Waldheim's election is seen by political analysts as a sign of the Socialists' flagging popularity with the voters, many of whom apparently intended their endorsement of Mr. Waldheim for the largely ceremonial post of president as a warning to the Socialists.

Mr. Vranitzky moved from a top job in the Austrian Finance Ministry in 1976 to run the country's second-largest bank, which is state-owned. He earned a reputation as an economic problem solver in making the debt-ridden bank profitable before becoming finance minister in 1984.

The Socialists apparently hope that his moderate rhetoric and financial background will reassure voters at a time when the economy is faltering after a decade of growth.

Major portions of Austria's economy are nationalized, and an informal "social partnership" linking business, labor and government effectively establishes much of the structure of wages and prices in the private sector as well.

Mr. Vranitzky attributed the high degree of state ownership in the economy to the devastation of Austria during World War II rather than to ideological design.

European governments "are entering a new phase," Mr. Vranitzky said. "We have passed the phase where supply side, Laffer curve, monetarist vs. Keynesian debates seemed to hold the answers. The Western world is tending toward the middle of the road now. This will eventually lead to a rebounding for Socialist parties as they are shown to be more pragmatic."

Mr. Vranitzky, who spoke in accented but fluid English, says he has been reading Mr. Stockman's book "The Triumph of Politics" to understand Washington better but keeps getting pulled away from it by Austrian politics.

Opinion polls indicate that the Socialists and the conservative People's Party are running about even at 46 percent each, with the balance going to the small, rightist Freedom Party and independents, including a growing number of environmentalist candidates.

Some analysts are predicting that the present Socialist-Freedom Party coalition will be succeeded by a grand coalition of the Socialist and People's parties after parliamentary elections in April.

Mr. Vranitzky did not rule out such a coalition to tackle the country's economic problems, but he emphasized his own desire to have the Socialists win a clear victory.

Articulate and relaxed in small groups, Mr. Vranitzky has appeared wooden in his first efforts at public speaking as chancellor. His ability to mobilize other candidates and crowds may hold the key to the Socialists' chances for keeping power.

Since taking office, Mr. Vranitzky has carefully avoided provoking new public controversy over Mr. Waldheim's war record and election. He apparently feels that he has to work with Mr. Waldheim and that Austrians would resent any denigration of the office of the presidency.

But his frustration over having to work to restore Austria's image, tarnished by a political opponent, is not hidden.

Mr. Vranitzky is concerned by a decline in American tourism that may be attributable partly to the Waldheim affair. The chancellor reportedly is seeking a dialogue with American Jewish leaders that would clear the air.

He is also working to build up an image in foreign affairs before the election.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, wrote Mr. Vranitzky a letter shortly after he became chancellor soliciting his views on East-West relations. Mr. Vranitzky replied with a lengthy letter that included an offer to organize efforts by four neutral European countries — Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Finland — to help further Soviet-American dialogue.

He has not received a reply from the Russians. And he has not sent a similar offer to the Americans, as Mr. Reagan has not sought his views on matters of substance, Mr. Vranitzky said. The only communication he has received from Mr. Reagan was an apparently pro-forma telegram of congratulations, aides said.

An invitation that was extended to Mr. Vranitzky's predecessor, Fred Sinowatz, to visit Washington has been allowed to lapse by the White House, which advised the new government that the invitation had been a personal one.

Reuters

Franz Vranitzky

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Italian Communists Aim for New Image

MILAN — The Italian Communist Party has been debating for months how it can present a new image. One effort is this year's edition of the "Festa dell'Unità," which, in addition to the usual lineup of Italian and foreign politicians, features luminaries not usually seen at Communist summer festivals: bankers, businessmen and even fashion designers.

The 18-day event, which opened last week in Milan, includes such guests as Guido Carli, the former governor of the Bank of Italy, and Silvio Berlusconi, the television magnate. There are shows by Krizia, one of the leaders of the Italian fashion industry. Major industries as well as about 1,000 small businesses have stands at the fair featuring products ranging from food to computers. About three million visitors are expected.

The Communists' new look is part of their effort to leave the opposition benches they have occupied for the past 40 years. But it also reflects the growing influence of the younger rank-and-file. They were delighted when l'Unità, the serious party daily, recently started a weekly satirical insert with cartoons featuring politicians such as Bettino Craxi, the Socialist prime minister. But last month, many Communists were stunned to find that the cartoonists' target was their own leader, Alessandro Natta.

British Youth Found Politically Apathetic

LONDON — Britain's 6.2 million people aged 18 to 25 are cynical and apathetic about politics, according to an opinion poll conducted for The Times of London. Two-thirds of the young who have come of voting age since Margaret Thatcher became prime minister in June 1979 say they may not vote in the next election, which must be held by mid-1988. "This apathy factor is likely to cancel any comfort" Labor might otherwise take from the poll, The Times wrote.

Most consider unemployment the country's overriding problem, but only 21 percent of those interviewed blame the government or the Conservative Party for joblessness.

The poll shows, however, that Mrs. Thatcher is unpopular among young people. Sixty-one percent say she is out of touch with the young, and 60 percent find she tends to talk down to people. Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Labor Party, is seen as down-to-earth and honest, but Mrs. Thatcher is one point ahead of him with 29 percent in being judged "a capable leader."

Pravda Is Publishing Dutch, Belgian Edition

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — A Dutch-language edition of Pravda went on sale Thursday for the first time in the Netherlands to show Dutch and Belgian readers "how the largest paper in the Soviet Union informs its readers," according to a front-page announcement.

The paper, the official organ of the Soviet Communist Party, will appear once a week with selected articles from the daily Russian-language edition.

The Associated Press

BABY SITTING — Jambo, a 252-pound (114-kilogram) gorilla, watches over Levan Merritt, 5, who fell into the pit in Jersey Zoo at Saint Helier in the Channel Islands. Jambo and his family did not harm the unconscious boy, who suffered head injuries and a broken leg.

German Mail Game: Return to Sender

BERLIN — The 25th anniversary last month of the Berlin Wall has revived a tit-for-tat battle between the East and West German Post Offices that has sputtered on and off for nearly 40 years. The East German authorities complained last week to their Western colleagues because 4,300 letters from East Germany had not been delivered in the West.

The letters carried commemorative stamps with the slogans "25 Years of the Protective Wall Against Fascism" and "International Peace Year." Bonn authorities rejected the protest, saying they had returned only letters franked on the day of issue because the postmarks carried the same slogans as the stamps.

West German law forbids printed political slogans on mail, they said, adding that subsequent letters had been delivered to spare citizens the "burden of such quarrels."

Around Europe

NEWCASTLE, Northern Ireland — Despite increasing sectarian tension in Ulster, 89 children began classes this week at the first integrated Protestant-Catholic school outside Belfast. It took a year for a group of parents in this small town 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of Belfast to gather £100,000 ($67,500) through local fund-raising and private donations. An estimated 95 percent of Northern Ireland's children go to sectarian schools. Both the faculty and student body at the All Children Primary School is evenly balanced between Catholic and Protestant.

TURIN — An Italian animal protection association has appealed to Pope John Paul II to stop referring to the devil as an animal. In several addresses last month, the pope said Satan was referred to in the Bible as a lion, a dragon, and a snake. Silvano Trasici, vice president of the National Association for the Protection of Animals, asked the pope to stop "involving defenseless species of animals in your theological suppositions" and to speak out instead against cruelty to animals.

—SYTSKE LOOIJEN

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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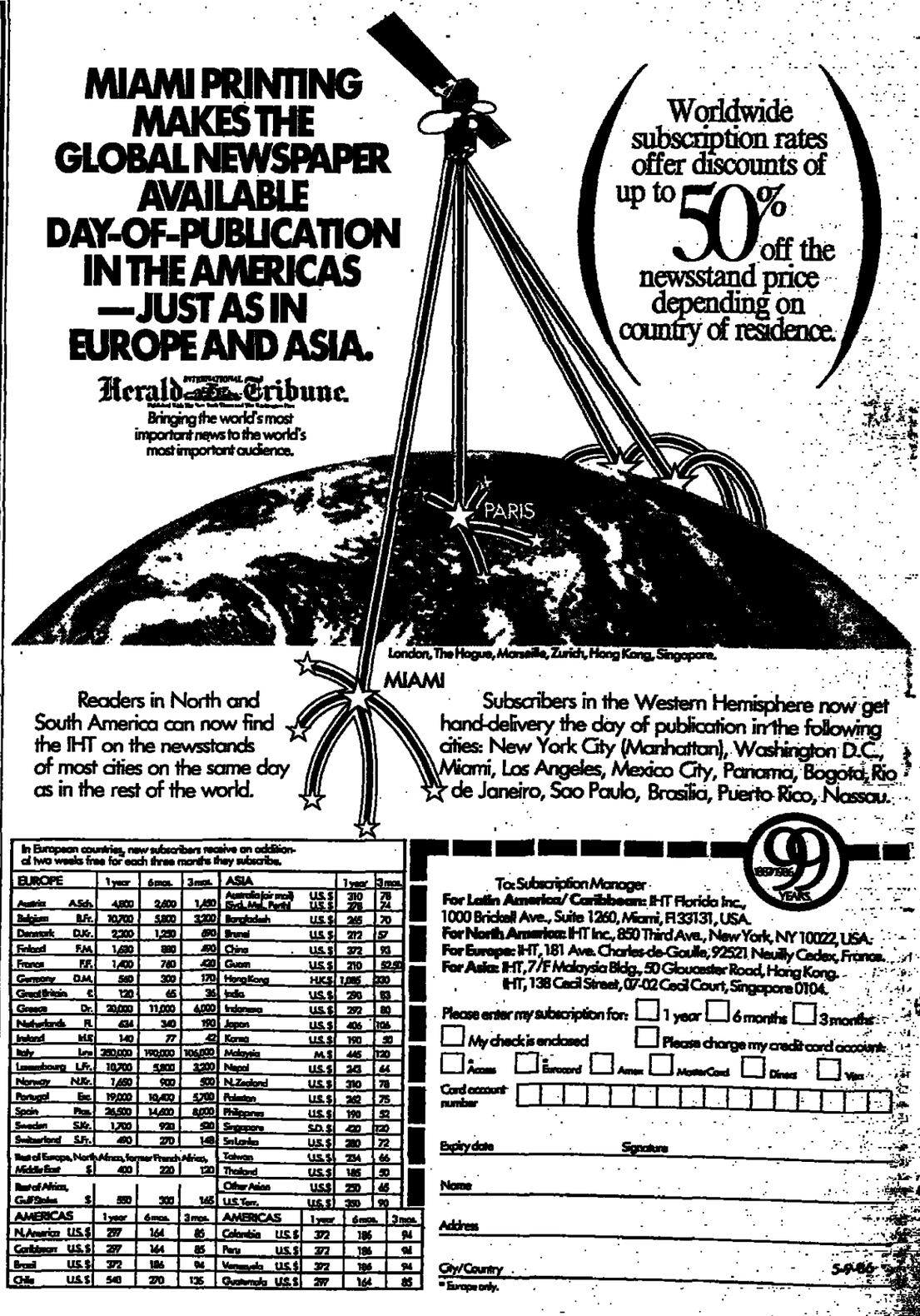

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Amsterdam 'Cultural Capital'

■ Amsterdam, often viewed as a lively but limited stopover on the way to somewhere else, is promising that a longer stay will be especially worthwhile in 1987. The city has been designated the European Community's "Cultural Capital" for the year, and is planning months of special activities that will highlight Dutch culture as well as bring together dance, opera and theater groups from France, West Germany, Spain and Britain. Information is available from Netherlands Board of Tourism offices.

Pushkar festival in India

■ The god Brahma once dropped a lotus flower upon Pushkar in the region of Rajasthan near the Indian desert of Thar. The lake that, legend has it, sprang up at the spot has for centuries been the site of a Hindu pilgrimage at the full moon in November. The festival is accompanied by a fair where thousands of camels, goats and sheep are sold. A Paris-based travel agency is running two tours this year that include visits to the festival of Pushkar: Nov. 2-19, for 12,560 francs ($1,970), and Nov. 5-26, including Nepal and the valley of the Ganges, for 16,680 francs. Le Monde de l'Inde et de l'Asie, 15 rue des Ecoles, 75005 Paris.

Kayaking off Baja Peninsula

■ A dozen adventurous travelers with stamina and a fair amount of upper body strength are sought for each of several one-week camping trips devoted to instruction in the basics of sea kayaking off the Pacific coast of Mexico's Baja Peninsula. Starting Jan. 4, the tours depart regularly from La Paz, 600 miles (970 kilometers) south of San Diego. Cost: $650, plus air fare to La Paz. Contact Baja Expeditions, Box 3725, San Diego, California 92103.

Start thinking Wimbledon

■ It is not too soon to begin thinking about next year's tennis matches at Wimbledon. The British Tourist Authority says tickets for the Center Court and the No. 1 court at the All-England Tennis Championships, June 22 through July 5, 1987, will be available through a lottery conducted by the tournament organizers. The prices, which vary according to match, are generally about $15 for quarter finals and about $30 for the finals. Write in early October for an application form to: The Secretary, All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, Church Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 5AE, England. ■

Mr. Ricciardi, I Presume?

Henry M. Stanley, "breaker of rocks."

Mirella Ricciardi

Intrepid reporter, right, with Lorenzo Ricciardi beneath the mango tree where Livingstone met Stanley.

"Where are you?" I shouted from my bed.
"In the middle of the lake," came the reply.

by Mary Anne Fitzgerald

UJIJI, Tanzania — Things have never been quite the same for the Ricciardis since Lorenzo spread a Michelin map on the living room floor and traced the waterways of Africa from east to west.

"Sit down. I want to show you something," Lorenzo said to Mirella, his wife, pointing out the route. "Look, you can cross the continent by boat. No one has ever done this."

Now, more than a year later, the couple is in a 20-foot rubber dinghy, launched on an epic 6,000-kilometer (3,720 miles) journey that endorses Lorenzo's self-proclaimed vision of being "a specialist who makes dreams come true." Dubbed the African Rainbow, the expedition is crossing Africa's great lakes and little-charted rivers from the mouth of the Rufiji River, on the shores of the Indian Ocean, to the Zaire River, which arcs through the rain forests of central Africa until eventually spilling into the Atlantic Ocean.

Mirella, who was born in Kenya, admits to initial doubts about the safari. "My heart sank to my stomach at the idea of such a mammoth trip," she said. But for Lorenzo — a film director and producer, author, and, above all, sailor and adventurer — the idea of adding explorer to his list of achievements was irresistible.

Lorenzo says he first conceived the idea of crossing Africa this way after reading books by two earlier explorers, David Livingstone and Henry M. Stanley. Both built boats for this purpose, although neither succeeded in his mission.

Like the African Rainbow, Stanley set his sights on being the first to cross the continent. He engaged in 32 pitched battles against local tribesmen and lost a number of his party to fatal illnesses as he persevered down the treacherous white waters of the Zaire. Finally defeated, he left his boat, the Lady Alice, to rot and bleach in the sun at the head of a cataract not far from the river's delta. The Africans nicknamed him Bula Matari — breaker of rocks — for his fearless efforts.

Africa still exacts her tribute from passersby. Last year, a party of mostly French explorers lost their lives trying to shoot the Inga Rapids on the Zaire. The Ricciardis said they would portage the boats around whirlpools and other treacherous stretches of water.

Stanley grabbed his chance for fame when his eccentric employer, James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New York Herald, summoned him to the Grand Hotel in Paris in 1869 to assign him a story. There had been no news of Livingstone, a missionary and explorer, for three years and he was feared dead. Stanley was to find him. On the way, he was to attend the opening of the Suez Canal, then proceed to Jerusalem, Constantinople, Crimea, the Caspian Sea, Persia and India.

Stanley was a compulsive adventurer. His feats of daring reflected a desire to be accepted by pompous Victorian society, who regarded his search for Livingstone as little more than the publicity stunt of a huckster journalist.

"Rather infra dig. to discover a mish," said Richard Burton of the Stanley expedition. Stanley's historical scoop, "How I Found Livingstone," first published in 1872, was panned by Florence Nightingale as "the very worst book on the very best subject."

My summons was by telex. "When Lorenzo Ricciardi reaches Ujiji, reenact the Livingstone-Stanley encounter. Make it strong, colorful piece."

Tracking down the whereabouts of the African Rainbow from Nairobi was not easy. The group's only contact with the outside world was by radio telephone, but it was seldom switched on. My problems appeared to be solved when I received a call very early one morning.

"Catch the Sabena flight to Bujumbura on the 26th. We will meet you," a barely audible voice crackled through the ether. "Where are you?" I shouted from my bed. "In the middle of the lake," came the reply before we were abruptly disconnected.

I pulled out a map and made some calculations. Bujumbura, the capital of Burundi, is a sleepy town on the northern tip of Lake Tanganyika, whose 680 kilometers of turquoise water make it one of the largest freshwater lakes in the world. The tiny fishing village of Ujiji is roughly 160 kilometers to the south, in Tanzania.

Armed with this scanty brief, as well as additional information from the Sabena Airlines office that there was no flight on the 26th, I set off a day behind schedule.

At Bujumbura, I sat on my duffel bag at the airport, looking out on a tattered growth of jungle where the leaves of banana trees covered the mountain slopes and spiked palm trees were etched against a featureless sky. Visions of Stanley's epic march 115 years earlier were conjured up.

Stanley left the Tanzanian coast mounted on a bay horse, wearing white flannel tunic and trousers and the obligatory topee. His supplies included an enamel bath, a Persian carpet and silverware. There was also a bottle of Sillery, a comparatively rare Champagne, whose cork was popped when Stanley met the Scottish doctor beneath a mango tree.

Livingstone was impressed by the caravan's riches. He had long ago run out of supplies and was subsisting on tea and porridge. Stanley's nonchalant "Dr. Livingstone, I presume," evoked a misleading sangfroid. He wrote later of wanting to turn somersaults or slash trees to express his excitement. Livingstone, however, said of the New York Herald, "Who has not heard of that despicable paper!" Stanley deleted the adjective in his published account.

The reporter hyped his version of discovering the ill-tempered missionary, Lorenzo explained, because "traveling hundreds of miles through the bush to find a cad doesn't make good copy." My sympathies lay with Stanley as I pondered the editorial exhortations I had received for "good color."

Little has changed here during the last century. Men labor nocturnally, casting their nets for the small, sardine-like *dagaa*. During the day they lounge outside low, thatched huts clustered beneath groves of coconut palms. Baboons stroll on the sand, unafraid, where sunlight turns drying fish to quicksilver.

The fishing boats' kerosene lamps make a necklace of fairy lanterns across the horizon. Theirs is the only light to puncture the inky darkness, for here, outside the towns, there is no electricity. Neither is there plumbing or piped water — only the village well.

The lamps are used to attract the dagaa, so they say. But the villagers know better. In Africa, where the gross national product filters slowly to the rural areas, prosperity is attributed to other, darker powers. Everyone knows that voodoo is responsible for the largest catches. *Wachawe* (Swahili for witch doctors) spirit small children from their beds and turn them into zombies, who then swim underwater, chasing dagaa into the nets. In Ujiji, an entrepôt of fishing and ivory smuggling, just as it was in Livingstone's day, there are 100 wachawe, I was told.

For the marooned traveler, whose quest for copy was becoming an odyssey into the unknown, there was nothing to do at the airport but hitch a lift into town. The evening sky was reflected in the silky surface of Lake Tanganyika, but there was no sign of the African Rainbow.

I flagged down the last car, just as a dilapidated taxi drove up and sputtered to a halt. A dishevelled man tumbled out, waving his arms and talking of broken boats and country buses crowded with women, babies and stinking sacks of fish. "Good heavens," I said. "It's Lorenzo!"

During our trip down the lake to Ujiji we were hostage to the slow, quirky pace of travel in Africa. At the Tanzanian border we sent our hired vehicle back to Bujumbura as local villagers carried our luggage on their heads down the beach to the Kagunga immigration post, a rickety table beneath a leafy mango tree.

We entered negotiations for further transport down the lake. There was much discussion throughout the day, for this was a transaction of weight, laden with opportunity for people who earn only a few dollars a month.

Yes, said a tall man with angry eyes, there was some gasoline in the village. There was also a boat, which could be rented for an inflated sum, with payment in gasoline, a more valuable commodity here than money, when we reached our camp.

At last the deal was struck and a young

Continued on page 11

RESTAURANTS

Brittany's Rich Cornucopia of Seafood

PATRICIA WELLS

GUILVINEC, France — This is a region filled with character, where you meet the euphoria, as well as the mortal dangers of the sea. The attentive traveler's eye quickly focuses on contemporary day-to-day life, as one chats easily with fishermen, market gardeners, bakers and housewives who sell their wares in the daily markets that dot the region.

In a day when much of our food is pitifully anonymous it is a pleasure to watch fishing boats trail into ports, unloading baskets full of shiny sardines, shimmering skate, meaty crabs fresh from the sea; to down a platter of oysters at water's edge, overlooking a veritable oyster park; to watch buckwheat crepes turn from batter to a tangy snack before your eyes.

September is the time to see Brittany with the locals, to don bright yellow slickers and blue rubber boots, and trek out to the southwestern end of the peninsula to the lively fishing port of Guilvinec. Each afternoon, in a festive moment just minutes past five, a score of brightly painted wooden boats slip into the port, cradling, among other fish and crustaceans, wicker baskets filled to the brim with pale pink, squiggling *langoustines*.

It is possible to sample the fish and shellfish at restaurants all along the coast. One highly recommended spot is the large but welcoming La Taupinière, just outside Pont Aven. Here, giant langoustines are baked, then grilled over an open wood fire, ready for diners in elegantly embroidered cotton bibs to attack the spiny pincers, to fold back the armoured tail.

One should reserve time for a before-dinner walk along the compact beach of Sainte-Anne-la-Palud, where the dining room of the Hôtel de la Plage hugs the sandy beach and faces into the setting sun. Here, they offer remarkably meaty and sweet local crab, mountains of langoustines (both served on the plateau de fruits de mer) and beautifully grilled *langouste*, allowing one to compare the delicate meat of the langoustine with the denser, more chewy meat of the clawless spiny lobster.

Also, make time for a visit to the Place Gambetta open-air market on Thursdays in Pont l'Abbé, where diminutive, gray-haired ladies still hobble along wearing traditional crocheted shawls, black-and-white-polka-dot skirts and lacy, white ceremonial Breton headdresses. Here, chatty *maraîchers* sell artichokes from the back of their trucks for a franc, local women offer baskets full of fresh and nutty buckwheat crepes or homemade blackberry jam. If you're in the mood for a mid-morning snack, buy a buttery, hot *kuign-amann* (literally, butter cake) and enjoy it with a bracing espresso in a local café.

Another reason to spend a few days in Brittany is lobster. It is not a food most can afford to crave with regularity, but all along the Breton coast there are marvelous restaurants serving irresistible lobster and everyone, once in his life, should be allowed to have his fill.

At the charming, old-fashioned Moulin de Rosmadec in Pont Aven, I was lucky enough to sample a superb female lobster, bursting with an honest surfeit of rich, caviar-like roe, offering a contrast in intensity, flavor and texture to the sweet and firm white lobster meat.

Historically, one of Brittany's favorite lobster eateries is the quaint, old-time Restaurant Mélanie, on the church square in Riec-sur-Bélon. It was with Mélanie that Curnonsky, the famed French gastronome, spent a good deal of time in the 1940s, often consuming here his single daily meal, which at times must have consisted of the famous belon oysters followed by grilled lobster. Both the decor and style of cuisine at Mélanie's remain pure 1930s and, like La Mère Poulard in the Mont-Saint-Michel and the Hôtel Tatin in Lamotte-Beuvron, it is a French gastronomic landmark, truly a restaurant of another era.

A final Breton landmark, younger but perhaps better-known internationally, is Chez Jacky, a quintessential waterside fish restaurant nestled in a cove along the Belon River. You are unlikely to find belon oysters much fresher than this: After the flat bivalves have spent several years growing up in the sea, they come home to the Belon River, where the shallow, warmish blend of saltwater and freshwater helps give them their distinctly sweet, creamy flavor. They might age three or four years in oyster beds adjacent to the restaurant, growing bigger and fatter, until they're ready to be harvested and served at Chez Jacky. We didn't get to the lobster at Chez Jacky, for the seafood platter — laden with langoustines, bite-size crevettes, various types of clams, mussels, periwinkles, belon oysters, crinkle-edge *creuses* oysters and the spider crab known as *araignée de mer* — seemed just too appealing. Here, jazz music plays quietly in the background, while diners busy themselves extracting delicate meats from multicolored shells. From time to time, the sun glares in, a bright blue or yellow boat rolls into the cove, and dozens of faces glow with contentment.

Auberge la Taupinière, 29123 Pont Aven, tel. 98-06-03-12. About 275 francs a person, including wine and service. Closed Monday evenings (except during July and August); Tuesday; Sept. 14 to Oct. 15 and March 3 to 12. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, Visa.

Moulin de Rosmadec, 29123 Pont Aven, tel. 98-06-00-22. About 375 francs a person, including wine and service. Closed Sunday night off-season; Wednesday; Oct. 15 to Oct. 30; and February. No credit cards.

Hôtel de la Plage, Sainte-Anne-la-Palud, 29127 Plonévez-Porzay, tel. 98-92-50-12. About 275 francs a person, including wine and service. Closed Oct. 15 to early April. Credit cards: American Express, Eurocard, Visa.

Restaurant Mélanie, 29124 Riec-sur-Bélon, tel. 98-06-91-05. About 275 francs a person, including wine and service. Closed Tuesday, and Nov. 2 to Feb. 1. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club.

Chez Jacky, Port du Belon, Rive Droite, 29124 Riec-sur-Belon, tel. 98-06-90-32. About 175 francs a person, including wine and service. Closed Monday and from Sept. 30 to Easter. No credit cards. ■

Henn Carter-Bresson

View of market in old Brittany: The region retains this flavor.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

When Tour Wholesalers Go Broke on Your Holiday

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — When a major travel company suddenly goes out of business, hundreds, sometimes thousands, of people may be stranded in distant places, with hotels refusing to accept prepaid vouchers and with airlines declining to fly them home. Thousands of others, who have paid for trips that they have not yet taken, may find that they will get nothing in return. As a result, consumers are perennially advised to check carefully the records and reputations of any companies whose offerings they are tempted to buy. Sometimes, however, this precaution is not enough.

On June 27, Caribbean Holidays, one of the largest wholesalers of vacation packages in the Bahamas and the Caribbean, shut down. The ramifications might have been worse if other travel companies — because of Caribbean Holidays' size and prestige — had not come to the aid of many vacationers and their travel agents.

The company's name may be unfamiliar because wholesalers usually sell their packages through travel agents, not directly to consumers. Until recently, however, if you asked an agent to arrange a vacation that involved round-trip jet flights to a Caribbean island, seven nights in a hotel there, transportation between airport and hotel and perhaps a few frills, the agent may have sold you a Caribbean Holidays package.

Although a sister company had financial problems in Bermuda last year, the long record of Caribbean Holidays had been widely respected. The company was founded in 1947. Based in Manhattan, it had branches across the United States. It was noted for offering a wider variety of hotels than most of its competitors and for including smaller places with a strong local flavor — as John Bell, executive vice president of the Caribbean Hotel Association, put it, "for getting to the grass roots."

Caribbean Holidays was also noted for inspecting and candidly reporting on the hotels that it featured. For example, as Linda Krakenbuhl, then of its San Francisco office, once reported on a leading hotel in Martinique: "About half our group had trouble with the air-conditioning and-or shower (all hot water or all cold). Since we did not speak French we had a hard time communicating with the staff at the front desk and in the dining room. One morning I ordered an omelet and got two raw eggs on a hot plate!"

Given the company's record, what happened in June was unexpected. In a telephone interview from his office in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Bell of the hotel association estimated that Caribbean Holidays amassed $10 million to $15 million in debts to hotels in the area. Several major travel agents said intense competition among wholesalers was taking a bite out of the company's share of the market. Many hotels had been willing to wait as much as three months after guests checked out to collect payment from wholesalers, but in June, with many hotels hungry for income as they faced off-season vacancies, they began pressing Caribbean Holidays for payment. When the company was unable to meet the demands, it suspended operations and its creditors forced it into bankruptcy.

According to some trade sources, Caribbean Holidays had been suffering because it refused to give bonus commissions, known as overrides, to travel agencies that might have given it substantial business. (Commissions are normally about 10 percent.)

Some hotels honored Caribbean Holidays vouchers; others insisted that vacationers pay again or leave. "If a guest has been with you four or five times and is likely to come back," said Bell, "or if a travel agent has sent you 40 or 50 bookings, you want to make some accommodation."

American Airlines, the wholesaler's principal transporter, has promised to honor all tickets paid for as part of a Caribbean Holidays package or to refund its share of any deposit. Gogo Tours of Paramus, New Jersey, and Cavalcade Tours of New York, wholesalers that also use American, have offered to take over Caribbean Holidays hotel bookings by extending credit to travel agents against future business, on which they will pay bonus commissions.

To avoid anguish when buying a travel package or tour, it is always wise to pay by credit card, if your agent will accept it. U.S. law provides for a refund to be credited to your account in most cases if you do not get what you paid for. Also, ask your travel agent about insurance against default; $100 in coverage costs about $5.50.

In a related matter, NEAR, an Oklahoma City operation that promised a broad range of services to travelers, is back in business — in part — after six months of suspension. The company, whose name is an acronym for Nationwide Emergency Ambulance Return (its original business), has been sold by Joseph Travis, its founder, to a Michigan investment group headed by Frank Vaydik of Saginaw. Travis's principal assistant, Richard Swinehart, is the new chief executive officer.

Ask travel agents about insurance against default.

The sale and revival under the name Near Services involve emergency assistance programs but not CostLess Travel Worldwide, the operation that Travis started last autumn with the promise that clients who put up $995, $1,495 or $1,995 a person would receive double that amount in credit toward travel costs. Consumers clamored when such promises were unfulfilled, and when NEAR suspended operations, client losses from CostLess were estimated at $750,000. An investigation is under way.

Asked by telephone about CostLess Travel, Vaydik said: "We looked long and hard at buying that, but frankly, the problems were so monumental that we didn't see any way of saving it. We'll go back and take another look at it in the fall."

NEAR's toll-free numbers, 800-654-6700 outside Oklahoma and 800-522-6327 within that state, have been restored. The address is 1900 North MacArthur Boulevard, Suite 210, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73217.■

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Progress Comes to Labelle

by Serge Schmemann

LABELLE, Canada — My family first went to Labelle in 1952, some 72 years after the priest and explorer Curé Antoine Labelle had planted a cross alongside the rapids on the Rivière Rouge to mark another parish in the string of settlements he was stretching north into the Laurentian wilderness.

We went in the summer to stay with relatives who some years earlier had bought a farm on Lac Labelle, one of the deep, clear lakes scoured from the Laurentian Shield in the Ice Age. Rolling hayfields rich in wildflowers sloped gently to the birch-rimmed lake shore. There were mosquitoes and black flies, to be sure, but they abated by the end of June when the long northern days had dried out the forests of maple and spruce.

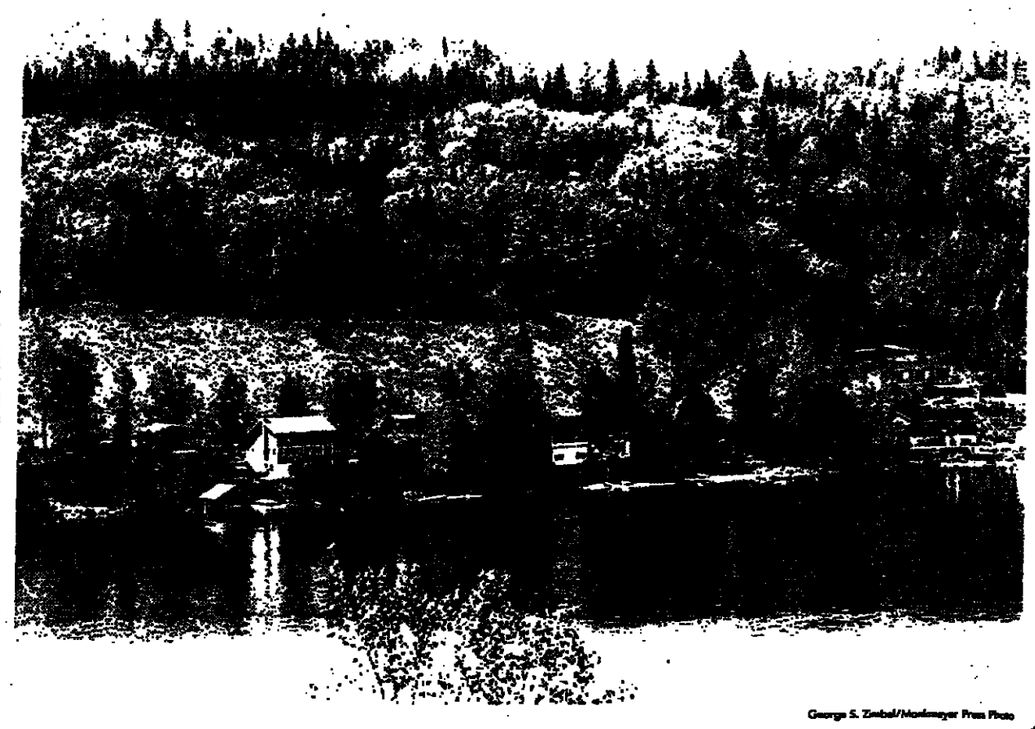
In the beginning we lived without frills; we carried water from the well and trekked to an outhouse. Milk, with three inches of thick cream on top, came from the local farmer, who was also the schoolteacher and barber, and we kept the butter he made in a hand-turned churn in an icehouse.

In July, Monsieur Cedillote would harness his ancient gray mare, Pitou, to cut the hay that stout Madame Cedillote raked into neat haystacks. The field strawberries gave way to raspberries and blueberries, and soon the first mushrooms appeared on the table — the tawny-capped boletus from stands of aspen, the crisp, bright saffron milk-caps hiding in beds of pine needles, or the thick-legged white *cèpe*, king of mushrooms.

Few people spoke English — many still don't — and we learned to chat in that expletive-rich, drawn-out patois that the French Canadians claim to have brought from 16th-century France and that Parisians affect not to understand.

We have returned every summer since. The lake has changed, of course. The locals have abandoned their subsistence living for the more lucrative business of serving the hundreds of chalets that now line the lake. Water skiers race up and down the 15-mile (24-kilometer) length of the lake, and sailboards flutter in the breeze. There's a discotheque on Saturday nights and a Chinese restaurant in a village nearby.

Newspapers now reach the small general store on the lake. The Autoroute du Nord and Route 117 are superhighways now most of the way to Montreal, 80 miles to the southeast, and the road to the lake was paved last year. Yet much has remained unchanged. No village in the valley of the Rivière Rouge is much over 2,000 in population, and the wilderness still begins within a few hundred feet of any road. We can still hike for half an hour through the woods behind our cabin to Lac des Frères, where the big bass have not learned to distrust spinning spoons and the only sound on a still evening is the cry of the loons and the crackle of the campfire.



George S. Zimbel/Montmeyer Press Photo

Lac Labelle, once seen as part of the French Canadian "promised land."

The priest Antoine Labelle was one of the early Quebec nationalists who took alarm at the mass migration of French Canadians to New England and western Canada in the 19th century after the St. Lawrence Valley became fully settled. The departure of hundreds of thousands of French Canadians for inevitable assimilation into the Anglophone cultures surrounding Quebec was threatening the vision of a new France, of Quebec as the political and spiritual home of French Catholic culture in North America.

So Curé Labelle set off to open the north to colonization. From 1869 to 1881 he made more than 29 voyages into the Laurentian wilderness, often traveling by water, and like a medieval conqueror he planted crosses on the sites of future parishes. His mission was nationalistic and religious rather than commercial, and often it assumed mystical overtones as he propagated the idea of the north as the promised land of the Canadian French.

This was how one contemporary described Labelle's first view of the valley of the Rivière Rouge: "What emotions Curé Labelle must have felt when, in October of 1872, after a difficult ascent through water and mud up to his knees, he stopped for the first time on the heights and saw spreading before him those limitless fields. It was the promised land unveiled before the gaze and aspirations of Moses."

The settlers who followed, however, often found the thin northern soil far from promising, and were compelled to work winters for the giant logging companies — usually owned by English Canadians — that rolled north up the rivers and spreading railroads. The train reached Labelle in 1894, and for some time afterward the village flourished as the line's northernmost terminus.

From that early blend of national mission, strong faith, harsh conditions and unceasing labor came the character of the region and its people, a character that persists despite the diminution of the church's role, the waning of large-scale logging and family farming, or the invasion of vacationers from the south. The heritage is evident in the lovely names of the villages — Ste. Agathe des Monts, Ste. Anne du Lac, St. Jovite, La Conception, L'Annonciation, L'Assomption . . . (Labelle was originally named La Chute aux Iroquois, presumably because Indians lived along the rapids in the river, but it subsequently took the name of its founder.)

The heritage is evident in the imposing churches that dominate the villages with their tall spires, and in the crucifixes that still line the rural roads, decorated with hearts, lances, statues, hammers or other signs of now-forgotten supplications. It is evident, too, in the log farmhouses that can still be found on back roads, or in the old hotels with their two-story porches nestled among the modern gas stations, banks and lumberyards, or in the calloused hands and worn suspenders of the old-timers watching from their rocking chairs.

Times have changed in Quebec in the decades since we first went to the lake. The "quiet revolution" that swept French Canada in the 1960s and '70s reduced the power of the church and spawned a French Canadian militance that brought the nationalistic Parti Québecois to power, with all its controversial education and language laws. Up our way, that didn't make much difference because there never were other than French schools.

The Laurentians have become the winter and summer playground for Montrealers, a two-hour drive away. St. Jovite, with its celebrated ski slopes at Mont Tremblant, has turned into something of a chic resort town with pricey boutiques and a charcuterie that serves croissants and cappuccino.

I suppose we should feel nostalgic about the good old days when we lived in an unspoiled backwater with mostly farmers for neighbors, chewing on grass and toting water from the well, waiting for the twice-weekly bakery truck to honk its horn and bumping 20 miles on a dirt road to town for supplies.

To tell the truth, though, carrying buckets of sloshing cold water and trekking out at night to the outhouse was not all that great. Furthermore, it is rather nice now and again to slip off for a *faisan rôti sauce vin rouge*, or even to Montreal for a spot of shopping. And if we miss the greater peace and quiet of the old days, I must confess I'm one of those who finds speedboats a lot of fun, even if they do leave a bit of oil behind and drive the bass a little deeper. ■

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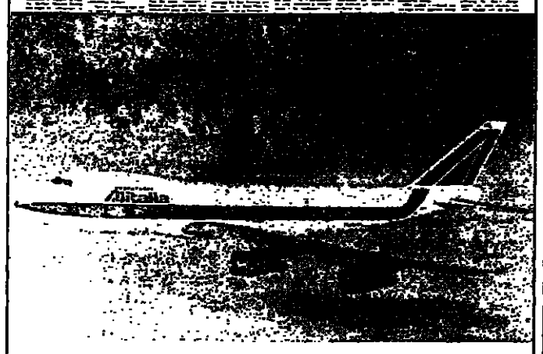

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SHOPPING

B'way's Departments of Awakening Desire

by Paula Span

NEW YORK — This is the story of the 100th-anniversary celebration of a storied landmark, a magnet for visitors from throughout the world.

No, not *that* landmark. This one is at 59th Street and Lexington Avenue. It attracts more than 20 million shoppers and gawkers a year, and spreads its gospel of relentless chic by mailing 54.3 million catalogs annually. It has become such a universal synonym for recreational consumption that it regularly appears in film scripts and New Yorker magazine cartoons. It gets $7.50 for a bar of bath soap in an ingot-shaped gold box labeled Beverly Hills Bullion ("soap for the filthy rich").

This monument is Bloomingdale's.

At first, the store's brass was going to call the celebration "One Hundred Years of Bloomingdale's." But it occurred to senior managers, as plans were being laid for Swiss cooking demonstrations and exhibits on the evolution of the tuxedo, that this title was too humble.

It failed to convey the centrality, the grandeur, the cosmic import that Bloomingdale's has always ascribed to itself. In 1892, six years after the Bloomingdale brothers had moved their dry goods business uptown to what was then literally the wrong side of the tracks, a catalog proclaimed the store "in all respects the most complete and comprehensive Retail Store on the American Continent," and its taste for hyperbole has not diminished.

So the centennial observance has been rechristened "The World of Bloomingdale's." It will comprise seven weeks of nonstop promotional hustle, beginning Thursday, in Bloomingdale's stores throughout the United States.

To traverse Bloomingdale's main floor, a glossy black and white arcade dubbed B'way, is to experience a climate-controlled version of a Manhattan street. It is as thronged and assaultive as one of the avenues at lunch hour, and as able to make people wish they had worn something snazzier. There is rap music thumping from the Swatch counter. Young men in bow ties murmur, "Have you tried Poison?" (the latest Yves Saint Laurent fragrance). It hums. It is exhausting.

Bloomingdale's was not always this apotheosis of glitz. As recently as 25 years ago, it was still "your garden variety neighborhood department store," said Geraldine Stutz, who watched the transformation during her 29 years as president of Henri Bendel, the modish specialty store on 57th Street. The modestly priced merchandise at Bloomingdale's suited the unglamorous neighborhood. Its management, however, foresaw the transformation of the Upper East Side.

Despite the store's later identification with fashion, the upgrading began with furniture and home furnishings. "It could not begin with fashion for the simple but pragmatic reason that the fashion houses said, 'Are you crazy?' " said Maxine Brady, author of "Bloomingdale's," a history of the store.

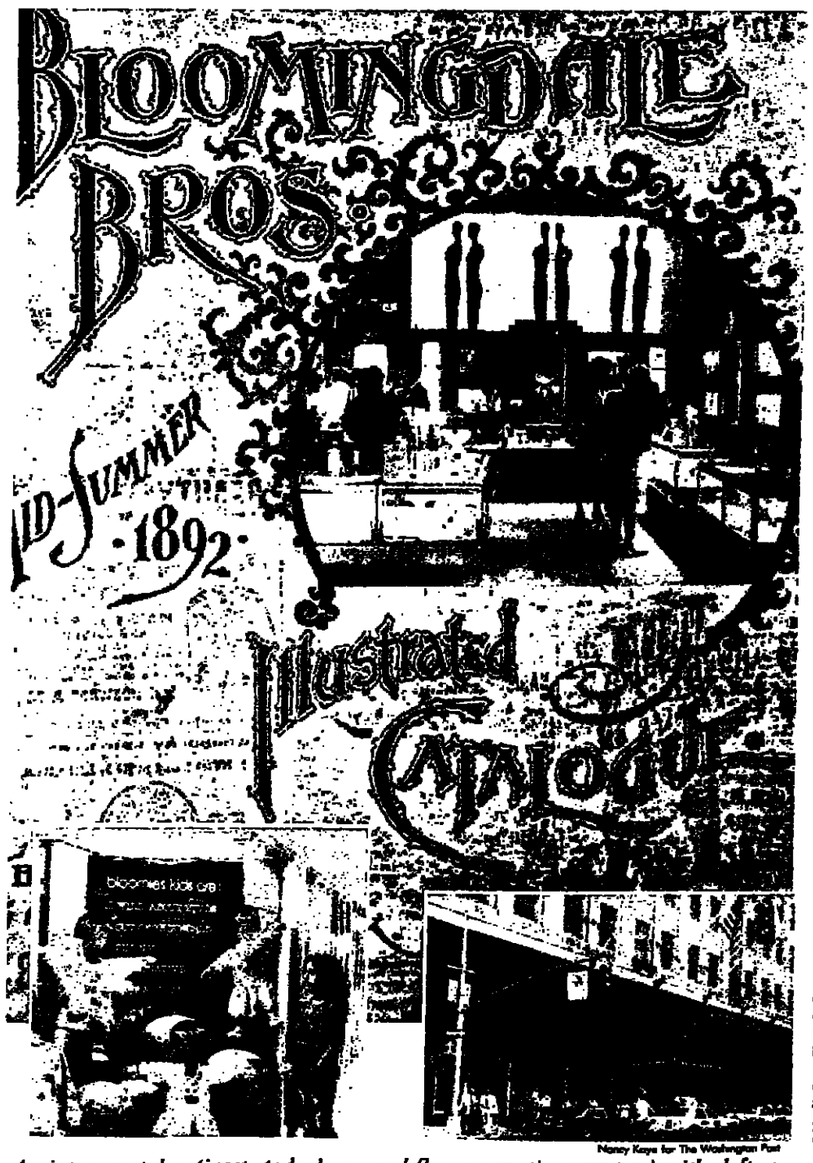
"By the mid-sixties," Brady said, "you'd finally see those mink-coated ladies, the customers of choice, going into Bloomingdale's, closing their eyes to the rest of the store, riding the escalator to the fifth floor." By then, Bloomingdale's had the clout to approach fashion designers. Halston was among the first to enlist, in the late 1960s. The rest — the flood of designers, the artsy shopping bags, the trendy window displays, the risqué catalogs — is retailing history.

How truly innovative Bloomingdale's was in effecting its reinvention is debatable. It is famous for its boutiques-within-a-store approach — but Bendel, the specialty store, claims to have adopted this first. Storewide promotions of imports from one country — another point of pride for Bloomingdale's — were first done several years earlier at Neiman-Marcus, according to a spokeswoman for the Dallas-based retail chain. The Cellar at Macy's — an avenue of home accessories, cookware and gourmet food — preceded the Main Course at Bloomingdale's.

Long after Bloomingdale's had begun its postwar transformation, the main selling floor remained pleasant but restrained. Barbara D'Arcy, vice president for store design, took that as almost a personal affront. "It was a big, open, blah thing," she recalled with some distaste. "Everything was painted white." She and her team transformed the space with checkerboard marble and black, lacquer-look ceilings, strong spotlights and brass-trimmed counters.

Every department store has a personality, D'Arcy explained. "We think of ourselves as being dramatic," and of the B'way as "a dramatic statement that says 'You are here! In Bloomingdale's.' "

Unquestionably, Bloomingdale's does have a personality. It is a New York type: trendily fickle, arrogant, ostentatious, but saved from being totally insufferable by a sense of humor. The gloss and the goods can travel — there are 15 Bloomingdale's stores, with the 16th branch opening this fall in Boca Raton, Florida, and the 17th in Chicago in two years. But the attitude does not transplant well; the branches seem to run on lower voltage.



Nancy Kaye for The Washington Post

A vintage catalog (inset, today's ground-floor cosmetics counters) with, left, a children's display and one of the entrances to the store.

Bloomingdale's has an archivist to prepare its centennial exhibits. The term suggests someone hunched and bifocaled, but this archivist, a cultural historian named Jeffrey Simpson, is a dapper sort in seersucker and spats.

Simpson is calling one centennial exhibit "Palaces of the People," using a phrase adapted from Daniel Boorstin, a historian and head librarian at the Library of Congress. Like Boorstin, he is emphasizing the democratizing effects of the great stores, where common folk, who were excluded by the tradition of small shops offering custom-made goods to the wealthy, could now gaze on unprecedented displays of merchandise. "Palaces of awakening desire," Boorstin calls department stores in his book "The Americans," perfectly — although not specifically — describing the Bloomingdale's experience.

The exhibit Simpson is planting in the men's department, for example, will be called "Every Man a Gentleman," a tribute to ready-to-wear clothing, which was mass-produced after the Civil War, obviating the need for a personal tailor. "You weren't hampered anymore by your overalls or denim jacket," Simpson said. "You could go in and dress like Mr. Rockefeller."

As for women, the department store allowed them independence: "It gave working-class women a place to work that was respectable, away from domestic service in homes. And it also gave middle-class women a respectable place to gather outside the home."

Bloomingdale's is still a "palace of awakening desire," inducing customers to lust after items that they never knew they wanted. But is it still a democratizing influence?

Retailing has arguably become an agent of class stratification: Bloomingdale's works hard at making clear that what is acquired there did not come from a budget department store. Like other merchants, Bloomingdale's now zeroes in on a specific customer base; theirs is particularly upscale.

For all of the store's continuing leadership in retailing, industry observers see potential difficulties ahead. Sales of $955 million last year represent a 5.8-percent increase from the previous year, "a so-so kind of performance," according to Monroe Greenstein, a financial analyst at Bear Stearns and Co. Sales increases for the previous two years were in double digits, but Bloomingdale's notes that it did not open a new branch in 1985, as it had in each of the previous five years.

The problem, analysts say, is not that the store is doing what it does less well, but that other businesses are doing it, too. "It isn't unique any more," said Michael Coady, executive editor of Women's Wear Daily.

Bloomingdale's is threatened less by rival department stores than by the proliferation of such specialty shops as The Limited, Benetton and Banana Republic. Also, it may have absorbed some losses as designers whom it had once fostered opened their own boutiques.

But Bloomingdale's is not taking this challenge lying down. It is responding with renovation, ceaseless promotion, frantic scrambling for previously unknown must-have like Alessi cookware from Italy, which costs $4,000 for a full set of eight pieces, and fashions from David Cameron, a U.S. designer noted for his scuba-influenced sportswear. ■

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TRAVEL

Vast, Harsh Beauty of Australia

by Michael Richardson

MARGARET RIVER, Western Australia — Long before European settlement of Australia began in Sydney's sheltered harbor on the eastern side of the continent in 1788, maritime adventurers had sighted, or been shipwrecked on, the southwest coast. Standing on a wild winter's day on Cape Leeuwin, watching the surf pound the rocky shoreline, a visitor gets a sense both of Australia's early colonial history and of the country's character — its vastness, harsh beauty, and the often awesome power of nature seen in bushfires, floods and unremitting drought.

This is where the waters of the Indian Ocean and the Southern Ocean meet. Beyond the Leeuwin lighthouse, which stands on a desolate promontory, several thousand kilometers of sea separate Australia from Antarctica.

Prevailing westerly winds blowing across the Indian Ocean made this coast a natural striking point for early sailors. The first known European sighting of the southwest corner of Australia was in March 1622 by a Dutch vessel, the Leeuwin, or "Lioness." Other Dutch, French and English explorers followed, giving their names, or those of their vessels, to prominent places and natural features of the area — names like Freycinet, Naturaliste, Mentelle and Hamelin.

Britain, the colonial power that made the greatest impact on Australia, was the last to arrive in the west. Captain Mathew Flinders in the sloop Investigator charted the coast in 1801. Partly as a result of his work, but also because of British apprehension about French intentions in western Australia, settlements were established in 1829 along the banks of the Swan River, now the state capital, Perth, and at Albany, several hundred kilometers east of Cape Leeuwin.

The naturalist Charles Darwin, who visited the coast near Albany in 1836, commented that he would "never wish to walk again in so uninviting a country." His remarks echoed those of most early seafarers who described the landscape as inhospitable, barren and desolate. Agricultural settlement of the interior was slow, impeded by dense forests and remoteness. The most frequent visitors to Albany and other inhabited coastal pockets in the southwest in the early 1800s were sealers and whalemen from North America, France and Britain.

Over the last 20 years, however, the southwest has been turned into an easily accessible, but still largely unspoiled, region of rolling pastoral land, orchards, vineyards and forest, large sections of which have been designated national parks or protected state land. Increasing numbers of tourists are coming to the area, attracted by its spectacular coastal scenery, superb beaches including some of Australia's best surfing spots, caves, wildflowers, and towering karri and jarrah eucalyptus forests.

These things alone should attract international visitors from Perth — about 300 kilometers (186 miles) to the north or three and a half hours of comfortable driving — during the America's Cup yachting competition that is to take place between October and March. Recent settlement of the southwest by artists, craftsmen and restaurateurs seeking a relaxed lifestyle, and development of the region by hoteliers and other entrepreneurs, have added some sophistication to the unhurried friendliness of the region that I encountered on a six-day tour of the region with my wife and two teen-age daughters in late July and early August.

Michael Richardson

The rocky shoreline at Cape Leeuwin on a winter day conveys a sense of Australia's history and character.

Comfortable accommodations and good food, ranging from Australian family-style cooking to nouvelle cuisine, can be found in the main towns, such as Busselton, Margaret River, Augusta, Pemberton and Donnybrook, as well as in some unexpected places in the countryside.

Alf Griffin, an engaging raconteur of outback stories and manager of the Karri Valley Resort, where chalets overlook a lake in the heart of the timber country, boasts that his cooking will "bring sight to a glass eye and hair to a wooden leg." A tame gray kangaroo named Bindy greets guests on the veranda of the dining room as they come to breakfast.

Griffin encourages visitors to contribute to what he calls his 1986 rogues and fibbers gallery, a competition for the funniest or most outrageous fishing story. One goes like this:

"Many years ago, before I became a fly fisherman and probably before inland angling laws were introduced, I was fishing with an old bushman on the McLaughlin River. We were using frogs for bait and doing pretty well. The old fellow had a bottle of very potent, overproof rum with him and was successfully lowering the contents as the day wore on.

"Eventually, he ran out of frogs and I was down to my last one. We both began looking for fresh supplies. Pretty soon I came on a tiger snake [one of Australia's most venemous reptiles] with a frog in its mouth. Fred, that being my mate's name, had his bottle of rum with him and, without hesitation, splashed a bit over the snake's head, resulting in the immediate release of the frog. Fred grabbed it, put it on his hook and we returned to our fishing.

"About five minutes later, I heard a knocking sound coming from where the old boy was sitting and, looking across, I was astonished to see the snake tapping his leg, with another frog in its mouth."

Locals say the wine of the southwest makes even the most reticent person garrulous. The first vineyard was planted in 1967. Now there are well over 20 wineries producing premium quality whites and reds, some of which have attracted high international praise and been exported to the United States and Europe. Denis Horgan, who owns the Leeuwin Estate vineyard, said he believed the region was producing wines "that rank with the best in the world."

He said that the growing climate was ideal, a cool, rainy and frostless winter followed by a long, dry ripening period — "slightly longer than that of Bordeaux" — stretching from the spring, through summer and into autumn. (In the southern hemisphere, spring begins in early September, while autumn gives way to winter in May. Summer lasts from late November until March.) The vineyards of the southwest around Margaret River grow a wide variety of grapes: Riesling, chardonnay, Sémillon, sauvignon blanc, verdelho, and gewurztraminer for white wine; cabernet sauvignon, merlot, shiraz, Pinot noir, verdelho and malbec for red. Most wineries are open for inspection, tasting and bottle sales.

Leeuwin Estate has an excellent restaurant, which offers lunch and dinner. We went for lunch on a cold and rainy day. The food and wine were so good and the ambience so pleasant, with a log fire blazing in an open hearth and paintings by several of Australia's best-known artists hanging on the wood-paneled walls, that we returned for dinner later in the week. We were not disappointed.

At night, diners look out through the windows across a lawn to a floodlit stand of karri trees. Some time next February or March, patrons will be able to hear a leading European orchestra play on the lawn. In 1985, Horgan arranged for the London Philharmonic to visit Leeuwin Estate for a night; this year, the Berlin State Orchestra and 6,500 people came for what he described as "a magical evening."

Despite development, nature dominates the southwest. About 230 limestone caves have been discovered in the 100-kilometer-long coastal bluff between Cape Leeuwin and Cape Naturaliste. Most are inaccessible, except to experienced cavers. But four of the largest — Jewel, Yallingup, Lake and Mammoth — are open for public inspection.

Guides, controlled lighting, viewing platforms, walkways and stairways give access to spectacular underground caverns, where age is measured in tens of thousands of years. Light reveals a wonderland of shapes, some weird, others haunting or exquisitely beautiful. Fragile and fantastic stalactites, stalagmites more than 10 meters (32 feet) in circumference, rare helictites that bend, twist and curl in all directions, graceful shawls with delicately tinted bands, and glittering pools of water on the cave floor, present a magnificent display of natural art forms.

Western Australia is a treasure house of wildflowers. It has more than 7,000 native plants. More than three-quarters grow only in the southwest corner of the state and nowhere else in the world. Here, the native flora is isolated by the ocean in the west and south, and by desert barriers to the north and east that form the dead heart of Australia. Such a location makes it virtually impossible for seed to be dispersed and plants to take root in other parts of the continent.

Wildflowers are most prolific in the southwest between August and December. Visitors who take the trouble to look, preferably on foot or horseback, can admire flowering gums, Christmas trees ablaze with saffron-colored flowers, trigger plants, kangaroo-paws, orchids, feather flowers, banksias, grass trees, blackboys and many other botanical curiosities.

European settlement in the densely forested hinterland of the southwest took hold in the second half of the 1800s when jarrah hardwood became a popular timber in overseas markets and sawmills were established in and around Pemberton, Manjimup and Northcliffe. Many karris are more than 75 meters tall. Like the California redwood, the karri takes one or two centuries to reach its full height. Only then does its trunk get thicker, like the girth of an aging giant.

Greg Collins, a talented young craftsman and furniture maker who has his workshop in Margaret River, said jarrah varied in color from salmon pink to almost ebony. "It's not a pleasant wood to work with, but the richness of the color is rewarding. I'm an addict. I can't keep away from it."

Apart from driving or walking through karri and jarrah forests, summer visitors can take a special tourist train that makes a once-weekly journey from Manjimup to Northcliffe via Pemberton and back in a day.

Information on what to see and do in the southwest, and on where to stay, may be obtained from overseas offices of the Western Australian Tourism Commission. They are sometimes located within Australian Tourist Commission premises.

In Perth, before setting out, visitors may get further information from the Western Australia Government Travel Centre and book accommodations. It is advisable to book ahead during the America's Cup period. There are tourist offices in the main towns of the southwest. Staff there are helpful. At all these places, maps and guides are available, mostly free. The Perth center also hands out a restaurant guide to the southwest. Rental cars or camper vans are easy to arrange in Perth. Local firms are generally cheaper than the national rental car companies. ■

Mirella Ricciardi

Lorenzo Ricciardi talks with local men outside a mosque that dates back to Livingstone's days.

On the Trail of Stanley

Continued from page 9

boy was dispatched to fetch the fuel. Then, as the sun set, betrayal: The high waves made it dangerous to travel. The boat could not take all the camera equipment, our totem of modernity, which was out of place in this tranquil time warp where there were no lights or bars or money. We must not be impatient, the natives said, savoring the bargaining.

Lorenzo offered more fuel and higher rates for the boatmen who would accompany us. He would leave his passport behind as a bond of faith. It was suddenly discovered that his camp was nearer to Kagunga than was originally thought, *and it held supplies* as bountiful as Stanley's, which he was willing to dispense with largesse. Finally, we set off into a dark wind, perched on our baggage in a precarious wooden vessel.

That night we slept at the foot of hills covered by a tangled forest where chimpanzees hooted. In the morning, baboons strutted on the sand to snatch the remains of a breakfast we did not have.

Two days later, Lorenzo and I shook hands in Ujiji at the foot of Livingstone Street, a dusty alley where the wind rustled beneath the eaves of mud-walled houses. A walk through the town evoked a sense of timelessness. At the old slave market, beneath the same 50-foot trees where Africans were once auctioned to Arabs, boys played soccer with a ball of paper tied with string. People once stripped bark from the *mbumba* trees and beat it into cloth; now they buy secondhand skirts from Europe that are displayed in wooden stalls.

The Germans who colonized Tanzania planted an avenue of mango trees along the old Arab slaving route, which they used as access into the interior to collect taxes. But the path that Stanley followed now has few villages and no roads. It is deep bush where barefoot poachers hunt elephant with home-made muzzle loaders, fashioned after those used by the Arab slave traders in the 19th century.

Today, should a traveler follow the route, his approach would be heralded by cries of *"Wamuniani!"* The term, which is Swahili for bloodsuckers, dates back to Stanley's day, when the Arabs tapped acacia trees for a red gum that they mixed with water and drank to cure stomach ailments.

Lorenzo equipped the African Rainbow by means of "the extraordinarily soul-destroying exercise of raising sponsors." He netted three all-terrain vehicles, seven inflatable rubber dinghys, two jet boats, 10 outboard engines, three radio telephones, 400 kilograms (880 pounds) of pasta and rice, 1,500 pieces of specially tailored safari clothing and far too little money.

He also secured an agreement with an Italian television station, RAI, for a documentary series on the trip. Mirella, a photographer whose book "Vanishing Africa" is regarded as one of the finest published testimonials of tribal life, was to do a book for National Geographic.

The original party of 15 set off in October 1985 after a three-month delay. They hoped to reach the Atlantic this month. Along the way they shed most of their assistants, boats and clothing to form a tightly knit group traveling in three dinghys.

Lorenzo said his trip is "an insight into the Africa of today seen as an intimate encounter with the people." He dismissed the notion that it could also deliver up adventure, Stanley-style, where "people pull Land Rovers through three feet of mud with ropes between their teeth while crocodiles sniff at their legs."

Yet the African Rainbow's experiences were not entirely uneventful. They were the first party of white people to visit Lake Rukwa, in southwestern Tanzania, in four years. In villages, classes were dismissed so that the children could watch the *wazungu* (Swahili for Europeans) passing by.

Lorenzo assisted game rangers in culling 17-foot crocodiles that were killing and eating villagers. On cutting open the stomach of one, he found the undigested scales of a turtle and a baby hippo whose tusks were like "tiny unripe bananas." The party met a man who had just survived a mauling and was advised on how to ward off attacks: Stick your thumbs in the crocodile's eyes.

A survival expert prepared the members of the group for most eventualities with lessons that included how to catch and cook snakes when food ran out and make shoes from grass if their own disintegrated. For the most part, the African Rainbow avoided encounters with snakes, scorpions, tarantulas and even the hippos Lorenzo feared would overturn the boats. But there was a dinghy ripped by an angry crocodile.

Lorenzo also contracted a nearly fatal bout of cerebral malaria. The experience lends weight to a pet theory on his predecessors. "The old explorers' single greatest virtue was their health," he said. "They simply managed to stay alive when the others were dying around them like flies."

Livingstone lost his medicine chest soon after leaving Zanzibar. By the time he reached Ujiji he was almost toothless and half dead from malaria, dysentery and internal bleeding. But by surviving, he demonstrated that he had the constitution of an ox. Stanley's two European assistants, Farquhar and Shaw, died on the eight-month, 1,315-kilometer march to rescue the missionary.

"This trip has been a tremendous lesson about living. Life doesn't have to be a nerve-wracking rat race for survival. In Africa, the tension of life disappears. You forget about your career, your dwindling bank account," said Mirella, as we clustered round the warmth of a campfire.

Lorenzo agreed. "I don't believe the heart of darkness is in Africa. It's in Wall Street and the cities of Europe." ■

Mary Anne Fitzgerald is a Nairobi-based journalist.

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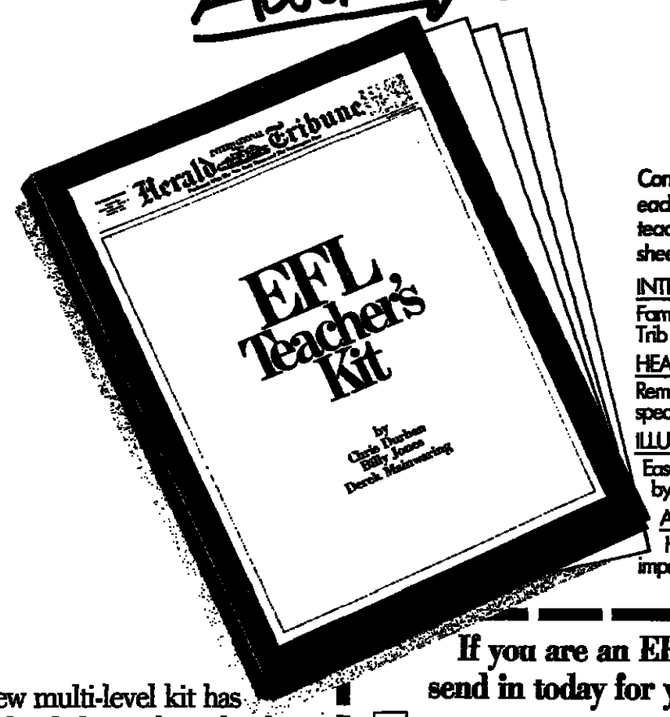

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
OccIPet	46976	27¾	26⅞	27½	+ ½
PhilPet	41246	11¼	10½	11⅛	+ ½
AmMot	36296	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Sears	31176	45	44⅛	44¾	+ ½
AldStr s	28908	62	50⅝	59⅝	+10½
OwenC	27217	79½	78⅝	79⅛	+1
Mobil	24442	39	37⅝	39	+1¼
AT&T	22793	25⅛	24⅞	25¼	+ ¼
USX Cp	22373	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+1
MesLP pf	19808	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
Rorer	16706	47½	43⅝	46⅞	+2⅞
AtlRich	16702	61	58⅞	60⅞	+2⅜
Exxon	16614	71⅛	69⅞	70⅞	+1⅞
IBM	14295	139⅝	136	139⅝	+3¼
Texaco	15356	35⅞	34	35	+ ⅞

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	189,420,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	176,740,020
Amex 4 p.m. volume	11,210,000
Amex prev. cons. close	9,310,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	102,502,500
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	96,999,300
NYSE volume up	145,098,100
NYSE volume down	30,288,600
Amex volume up	6,854,400
Amex volume down	2,177,800
OTC volume up	n.a.
OTC volume down	n.a.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	145.75	143.99	145.75	+ 2.01
Industrials	165.86	162.48	165.86	+ 2.85
Transp.	117.31	114.86	117.31	+ 2.73
Utilities	79.99	79.34	79.99	+ 0.19
Finance	157.48	156.16	157.48	+ 1.27

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	375	248
Declined	226	312
Unchanged	211	248
Total Issues	812	808
New Highs	24	14
New Lows	8	12

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	381.83	+ 2.15	382.40	295.28
Industrials	376.08	+ 3.03	377.16	301.28
Finance	521.76	+ 0.51	524.31	382.44
Insurance	457.88	+ 3.42	455.93	347.67
Utilities	348.08	+ 0.42	354.47	273.19
Banks	441.03	+ 0.62	442.88	383.56
Transp.	328.32	+ 3.54	325.83	270.96

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	6128	5	4⅞	5	
EchoB a	3790	21¾	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
Delmed	3638	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
PhilLD	3094	15¼	13⅛	14⅝	+1⅜
TexAir	3806	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ¾
HrnHar	2326	13	12	13	+ ⅞
LorTel n	2299	23¼	22¾	23	— ⅛
Kirby	2268	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼
WangB	2118	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
GlfCda a	2114	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
SmthA	2025	23¼	22⅛	23½	+ ⅛
BAT	1953	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅞
SCorlo	1780	5¼	4½	4¾	+1¼
PicrD g	1585	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅜
WDigitl	1467	14½	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.59	+ 0.03
Utilities	92.89	— 0.02
Industrials	90.28	+ 0.08

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1288	826
Declined	435	814
Unchanged	307	389
Total Issues	2030	2029
New Highs	115	72
New Lows	7	11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Sept. 3	228,154	512,712	4,532
Sept. 2	217,676	536,690	59,222
Aug. 29	222,126	452,495	3,436
Aug. 28	234,969	455,968	1,027
Aug. 27	271,863	501,384	6,978

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1884.70	1927.87	1877.25	1919.71	+ 38.38
Trans	771.13	792.88	768.75	790.13	+ 20.63
Util	216.68	219.97	215.58	218.82	+ 2.14
Comp	731.71	748.54	728.85	745.40	+ 14.84

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	280.20	275.38	280.04	+ 4.74
Transp.	198.13	191.59	197.37	+ 5.64
Utilities	122.22	121.11	122.03	+ 0.31
Finance	30.24	29.83	30.19	+ 0.34
SP 500	254.07	250.03	253.83	+ 3.75
SP 100	—	—	238.80	+ 4.49

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,201	844
Declined	904	1,253
Unchanged	2,288	2,298
Total Issues	4,393	4,395

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
277.16	273.38	277.02	+ 3.60

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Rises 38.38 to a Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged ahead to record highs Thursday, propelled by a wave of buying by professional program traders and revived enthusiasm for oil stocks. Trading was very heavy.

The Dow Jones industrial average, soared 38.38 points to 1,919.71 after a 10.97-point gain on Wednesday. The previous record was 1,909.03 on July 2.

It was the fifth-largest point gain recorded by the average.

Advances outnumbered declines by 3-1 ratio.

Volume totaled about 189.42 million shares, up from 154.31 million on Wednesday.

Prices were sharply higher on the American Stock Exchange, where at 12:35 P.M. the number of shares traded so far this year surpassed the exchange's annual record volume of 2.1 billion.

Analysts said rising prices for stock-index futures caused a rush by sophisticated traders to sell the futures and buy individual stocks in the strategy known as program trading.

In addition, they pointed to heavy demand for energy issues on renewed optimism for oil prices. Takeover news and speculation also helped stir investor interest.

Many Wall Street observers were looking ahead to Friday's report by the Labor Department on U.S. employment for August.

If the data show continued weakness in key areas of the economy, many economists believe, the Federal Reserve may decide soon to ease credit conditions once more. That, in turn, would probably exert new downward pressure on open-market interest rates, which have risen in the past couple of days.

Retail stocks, responding to good August sales numbers, and prodded by news Thursday morning of the proposed merger between Allied Stores and the Canadian real estate developer, Campeau, posted heavy gains.

Allied rose 10¾ to 59⅝, J.C. Penney 2⅞ to 78¼, Federated Department Stores 3⅝, Woolworth 1¼, K mart 1⅞ to 52 and Sears ½ to 44¾.

Analysts said vigorous back-to-school sales in the last days of August seem to promise improved sales for major U.S. retail chains in the remaining months of 1986.

Analysts said many stocks that would benefit from renewed growth in the economy joined in Thursday's rally. *(AP, UPI, Reuters)*

Insider Guilty Pleas

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Two former investment bankers who helped Dennis B. Levine carry on the biggest insider-trading plans yet uncovered pleaded guilty to criminal charges Thursday and pledged to cooperate with investigators.

Ira B. Sokolow, 32, a former vice president at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., and David Brown, 31, who worked at Goldman, Sachs & Co., waived indictments as part of a plea bargain. Terms were not disclosed.

Mr. Sokolow pleaded guilty to one count each of securities fraud and income-tax evasion, while Mr. Brown pleaded guilty to one count each of securities fraud and mail fraud. Each count carries a possible five-year prison sentence and $250,000 fine.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
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Chopard
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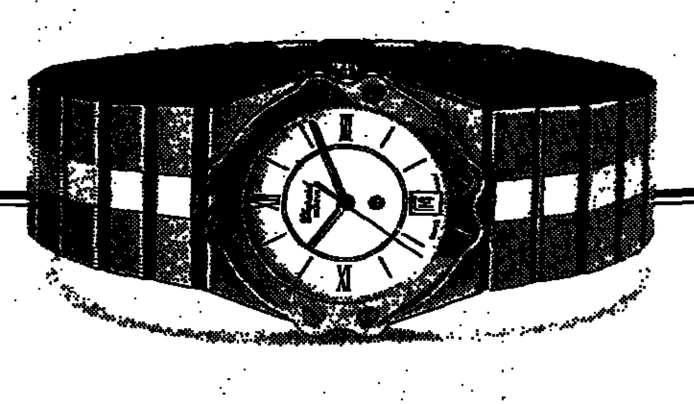

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(Continued on next left-hand page)

Statistics Index

[illegible]	P.16	Earnings reports	P.—
[illegible]	P.16	Filing rate notes	P.16
[illegible]	P.12	Gold markets	P.13
[illegible]	P.16	Interest rates	P.13
Canadian stocks	P.18	Market summary	P.12
Currency rates	P.13	Options	P.14
Commodities	P.14	OTC stock	P.17
Dividends	P.14	Other markets	P.18

International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1986 **

Dow Soars 38.38; Story on Page 12 — 4 P.M. PRICES UP

TECHNOLOGY

Document Processors Help Eliminate the Paperwork

By ANDREW POLLACK

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The retirement-trusts department at Home Savings of America in Los Angeles has taken a big step toward creating a so-called paperless office. "Empty drawers" symbolize the change, according to Teresa Fernandez, vice president and manager of the department, which handles Individual Retirement Accounts.

Instead of moving paper documents from person to person for such tasks as processing an application for an IRA, the department moves images of the documents from computer screen to computer screen. The images are stored on high-capacity optical disks, larger than but otherwise similar to digital compact disks used for playing music.

These systems, called image-processing systems or document-processing systems, are found in a growing number of corporate offices. At the trade show of the Association of Information and Image Management in San Francisco in May, more than 20 companies showed them.

Do images of documents have the same legal standing as the documents?

"It's a real industry now," said Edward S. Rothchild, a consultant and author of a San Francisco-based newsletter about optical disks. Mr. Rothchild estimates that there are 4,000 such document-storage systems in use worldwide, many in Japan, and he says the number might grow to half a million by 1990.

The systems automate the processing of documents, such as insurance claim forms, that arrive from the outside in paper rather than electronic form. The papers are put into the computer using a scanner that works like those in a facsimile machine.

The images are then stored on optical disks — shiny platters "read" by lasers. These disks have much more storage capacity than magnetic disks and thus make image-processing systems economically feasible. A double-sided optical disk with a 12-inch (30.5-centimeter) diameter can store the equivalent of 40,000 to 80,000 sheets of letter-size paper. For more storage, as many as 100 disks can be boxed in a single unit, called a "jukebox," which can replace a roomful of filing cabinets.

ONE USE for such systems is archival storage, replacing microfilm. But newer generations of equipment also route images from screen to screen much as routing slips control the flow of paper documents. While looking at the image, the processor can enter extra data into the computer through a separate "window" on the screen.

A document can be called up at any time, such as when a customer requests information. In the old days "a person could spend an hour or two looking for a document," said Mrs. Fernandez of Home Savings. She said her company's system, by Filenet Corp. of Costa Mesa, California, had reduced the time required for processing IRA applications from 10 days to two.

Insurance companies are looking at such systems for claims processing. American Express Co. is developing a system to scan credit-card charge slips at a retail store and transmit the images to processing centers.

The technology is useful, too, for storing engineering drawings. Drawings can be sent electronically from General Electric Co.'s nuclear business unit in San Jose, California, to the factory in Wilmington, North Carolina.

The federal government is also a big user. The Internal Revenue Service, in a pilot project at Fresno, California, is storing tax returns on optical disks, while the Patent Office is using them to speed up patent searches.

Many of the companies now offering such systems are small. Filenet, for example, more than doubled its revenues, to $12 million, in the first half of 1986. Alpharel Inc. of Camarillo, California, specializes in systems for engineering drawings, and Integrated Automation Inc. of Alameda, California, supplies customized systems. But giant companies such as Minnesota

See IMAGES, Page 17

Currency Rates

Cross Rates — Sept. 4

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.286	112.82	3.430 *	34.41 *	0.1635 *	—	5.449 *	139.57 *	147.85 y
Brussels(a)	41.96	63.0475	20.7095	6.3185	3.0005 *	18.359	—	25.644	27.15 *
Frankfurt	2.0258	3.045	—	30.595 *	1.4485 x	88.645 *	4.83 *	123.79 *	1.3105 *
London (b)	1.5045	—	3.0525	10.0055	2,107.50	3.4468	63.25	2.4708	233.85
Milan	1,398.75	2,103.10	690.30	210.55	—	612.00	33.34	854.95	9.05
New York(c)	—	0.6667 ¤	2.0335	6.666	1,404.00	2.2945	42.125	1.6458	155.35
Paris	6.6395	9.98	3.278	—	4.7475 x	2.9056	15.8295 *	4.0585	4.295 *
Tokyo	155.15	232.34	76.33	23.30	11.045 *	67.89	368.88 *	94.52	—
Zurich	1.6375	2.4636	80.765 *	24.61 *	0.117 *	71.40 *	3.8988 *	—	1.0586 *
1 ECU	1.0371	0.6896	2.1011	6.8858	1,450.37	2.3707	43.5137	1.6972	160.334
1 SDR	1.20985	0.80911	N.Q.	8.07284	1,703.57	2.7794	51.0171	1.9897	188.457

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (¤) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.50

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	1.0365	Fin. markka	4.89	Mex. peso	718.00	Soviet ruble	0.6754
Austral. $	1.6439	Greek drac.	133.50	Norw. krone	7.27	Span. peseta	132.95
Austr. schil.	14.27	Hong Kong $	7.8015	Phil. peso	20.90	Swed. krona	6.863
Belg. fin. fr.	42.67	Indian rupee	12.60	Port. escudo	145.15	Taiwan $	36.92
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,131.00	Saudi riyal	3.748	Thai baht	26.075
Canadian $	1.387	Irish £	0.7413	Sing. $	2.1535	Turkish lira	673.50
Chinese yuan	3.7036	Israeli shek.	1.4847	S. Afr. rand	2.3557	UAE dirham	3.6725
Danish krone	7.672	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2919	S. Kor. won	878.50	Venez. boliv.	20.12
Egypt. pound	1.35	Malay. ringg.	2.6005				

£ Sterling: 1.1114 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits — Sept. 4

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	5¾-5 ⅞	4 ½-4 ⅝	4-4⅛	10 ⅛-10¼	7 ½-7 ⅝	7¼-7⅜	5 ¾
2 months	5¾-5 ⅞	4⅜-4½	4-4⅛	9 ⅞-10 ⅛	7 ½-7 ⅝	7 ⅛-7 ¼	5¾
3 months	5¾-5⅞	4 ½-4 ⅝	4-4⅛	9⅞-10	7½-7⅝	7⅛-7¼	5 ¾
6 months	5¾-5⅞	4 ½-4 ⅝	4-4⅛	9 ¾-9 ⅞	7 ½-7 ⅝	6 ⅞-7 ⅛	5¾
1 year	5 ⅞-5 ⅞	4⅜-4½	4-4⅛	9⅝-9¾	7 ½-7 ⅝	6⅞-7	5 ¾

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates — Sept. 4

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Prime Rate	7½	7½
Broker Loan Rate	6¾-7	6¾-7
Federal Funds	5¾	5¾
Com Paper 30-179 days	5.42	5.44
3-month Treasury Bills	5.18	5.19
6-month Treasury Bills	5.23	5.23
2-month CD's	5.20	5.25
3-month CD's	5.30	5.20
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.50	4.50
1-month Interbank	4.50	4.50
3-month Interbank	4.45	4.45
6-month Interbank	4.45	4.45
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7	7
1-month Interbank	7	7
3-month Interbank	7	7
6-month Interbank	7	7
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	10¼	10¼
3-month Interbank	10	10
91-day Treasury Bill	n.a.	9 5/16
Japan		
Discount Rate	3½	3½
Call Money	4 13/16	4 9/16
2-month Interbank	4¾	4¾

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits — Sept. 4

1 month	5⅞ - 6
2 months	5 ⅞ - 5 ⅞
3 months	5 ⅞ - 5 ⅞
6 months	5 ⅞ - 5 ⅞
1 year	5 ⅞ - 5 ⅞

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — Sept. 4

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 6.52
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 5.568

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Sept. 4

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	403.88	406.63	— 1.87
Luxembourg	406.40	—	— 2.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	401.29	399.59	— 4.43
Zurich	406.25	405.88	+ 0.38
London	404.00	405.50	+ 0.50
New York	—	410.00	+ 3.45

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

WHAT THEY OWN

TED TURNER

- Cable News Network (24 hour, all news)
- CNN Headline News (abbreviated version of CNN)
- WTBS SuperStation (entertainment and sports cable channel distributed to 35 million homes)
- The Atlanta Braves baseball team
- The Atlanta Hawks basketball team
- The Omni hotel and office complex in Atlanta
- The MGM film library (3,650 feature films, 1190 short subjects and 1,050 cartoons)

RUPERT MURDOCH

USA:
- The six Metromedia television stations (Washington, New York, Chicago, Houston, Dallas and Los Angeles)
- An independent UHF television station in Boston
- Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.
- New York Post
- San Antonio Express
- The Boston Herald
- New York magazine
- New Woman magazine
- Aviation Week magazine
- The World Travel Directory
- Travel Weekly

Europe:
- Sky Channel
- British newspapers, including The (London) Times, the Sunday Times (of London), The Sun, the News of the World

Australia:
- Network Ten
- Newspapers, including The Australian, Daily Mirror, The Daily Telegraph, The Sunday Telegraph, The News, Sunday Mail, Sunday Sun

The Washington Post

Murdoch and Turner: First Global Broadcasters

By Michael Schrage and David A. Vise

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dramatic shifts in regulatory policy, telecommunications technology and Wall Street finance are giving two colorful mavericks, Rupert Murdoch and Ted Turner, the opportunity to reshape television broadcasting, in the United States and around the world. They are turning television from a domestic business to a multinational enterprise.

Unlike anyone else, Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Turner are global broadcasters. And their ambitions, fueled by billions of borrowed dollars, already are changing the channels the world watches.

"They are watching us in Moscow right now, in Havana, in London," Mr. Turner said of his 24-hour Cable News Network.

"Within the next three years, virtually every leader in the world will be watching CNN with a satellite receiver."

In less than six years, Cable Network News has become the first global television channel, reaching 40 percent of U.S. homes on cable and beaming news to viewers around the world via satellite. In Europe and Japan, CNN primarily reaches hotels and government offices. But in other areas, including Australia and Canada, it is available in homes.

Mr. Turner said recently that he also plans to launch a worldwide, 24-hour-a-day movie channel. The channel would air the thousands of feature films that belong to Mr. Turner as a result of his recent $1.2-billion acquisition of MGM/UA Entertainment Co. It also would complement his WTBS "SuperStation," which profitably broadcasts movies and sports to 35.2 million U.S. cable subscribers.

Mr. Turner, 47, is confident that the movie channel will someday be a reality, after more of Europe has been wired for cable television. But, he said, diplomacy is needed to persuade governments that they should allow CNN's signal, and others, into citizens' homes.

"We are taking it very, very easy in Europe because we don't want to be accused of cultural imperialism," Mr. Turner said. "We want everyone over there to be comfortable with us and see that we are not a threat to their way of life and culture."

Rupert Murdoch, who was born in Australia, obtained U.S. citizenship last year so he could meet rules of the Federal Communications Commission that forbid foreigners from owning American television stations.

Though still best known for his myriad newspaper holdings, ranging from the conservative Times of London to the excitable New York Post, Mr. Murdoch, too, is rapidly making a reputation as a global force in film and video.

His News Corp. owns television properties in Australia and Europe, the 20th Century-Fox Film Corp. studio and six Metromedia television stations in U.S. cities, including New York, Los Angeles, Chicago and Washington. Last month, Mr. Murdoch agreed to buy an independent television station in Boston.

The seven independent stations will be the cornerstone of Mr. Murdoch's effort to create a fourth major U.S. television network this fall. Mr. Murdoch, 55, also plans to distribute his programs to independent stations throughout the nation.

"I certainly don't want to say it's going to be easy for us," Mr. Murdoch said. "I think the biggest single thing we have going for us is the remote-control switching device. People don't have to get off their backsides to change the channels."

"Everything militates towards the breakdown of habit and loyalty to the existing networks," he said "except the existence of some great programs. We have to gamble that

See GLOBAL, Page 17

Toronto Builder Bids $2.7 Billion For Allied Stores

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Campeau Corp., a Canadian real-estate developer, said Thursday that it had offered to acquire Allied Stores Corp., a major U.S. retailer, for $2.73 billion in cash and securities.

Allied said late in the day that it was "considering" the offer and would respond "in due course."

The Toronto-based Campeau said it would pay $58 in cash for 80 percent of Allied's 47.1 million shares outstanding, and swap $58 worth of securities for the remainder. It disclosed the offer in a letter from its chairman and chief executive, Robert Campeau, to Thomas M. Macioce, who holds the same posts at Allied.

"The price we are offering represents a multiple of more than 19 times Allied Stores's latest 12 months earnings per share," the Campeau letter said. It added that the price "compares very favorably with other recent transactions in your industry."

But financial analysts described Campeau's offer as being on the low side, and said it was unlikely that Allied would accept it.

"The minimum bid, I think, is $61 and more likely something in the mid-60s would be an eventual price," said Monroe Greenstein, an analyst with Bear Stearns & Co.

Allied, which earned $159 million on sales of $4.14 billion in its fiscal year ended Feb. 1, operated 665 stores at the end of 1985.

The New York-based company, which caters largely to upscale shoppers, ranks as the sixth largest U.S. department-store operator. Its department stores include Jordan Marsh, Maas Brothers, Miller & Rhoads, and The Bon. It also owns such speciality retailers as Brooks Brothers and Bonwit Teller.

Campeau, which develops and manages shopping centers, offices and industrial buildings, earned 70.3 million Canadian dollars (about $51 million) last year on revenue of 213.5 million dollars. The company, which is little known outside Canada, employs 850 people compared with Allied's 63,500.

Campeau said the securities part of its offer would be preferred stock in the surviving company, which would either be convertible into shares of Campeau or accompanied by warrants for such shares.

Campeau said it had requested a response from Allied by 5 P.M. EDT on Sept. 11.

After a trading delay on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, Allied shares surged $13.375, to $62. It closed at $59.125, up $10.50 on the day.

Campeau's stock, which is traded on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges, was unchanged at 28.75 Canadian dollars.

Campeau described Allied in friendly terms, and said it would offer Allied management a 15-percent stake in the surviving company. It described its offer as "fair and generous." *(AP, Reuters)*

Britain Says Current-Account Surplus Shrank

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Britain's current-account surplus shrank to a seasonally adjusted £345 million ($517.5 million) in the second quarter of 1986 from £1.566 billion in the like 1985 period, the Central Statistics Office said Thursday.

It attributed the contraction principally to a fall in oil prices, as the surplus in oil-related transactions totaled £732 million in April-June, down from £2.411 billion in the 1985 period. Current account measures a country's trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers.

The current-account surplus for the first quarter was £597 million.

The merchandise trade deficit, meanwhile, widened to £1.613 billion in the second quarter from £1.459 billion in the first period and from £119 million in the second quarter of 1985.

Tin Producers to Seek New Trading Exchange

By Juan de Onis

Los Angeles Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil, the world's leading independent tin producer, has reached agreement with the International Association of Tin Producers on finding a new commodity exchange for tin trading.

According to participants at a two-day meeting here of the world's major tin producers, New York is being considered as a trading center.

Tin had formerly been traded on the London Metal Exchange, but trading came to a halt last Oct. 24, when tin prices collapsed.

The meeting, between Brazil's private tin miners and the seven-member international association, was called in an effort to restore normal trading and higher prices.

Tin is selling at $5,500 a ton, compared with about $12,000 a ton before the collapse last fall.

At present prices, many traditional producers, among them Bolivia, cannot earn enough to cover production costs and have had to close mines.

Samuel Hanan, president of Brazil's National Tin Producers Association, said after the meeting that the Brazilian government should join the international association at its meeting next month in Indonesia.

Until now, Brazil has chosen to be independent of the association, which is made up of Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Bolivia, Australia, Nigeria and Zaire.

With development of low-cost alluvial tin deposits in the Amazon region, Brazil has raised its production to 26,000 tons a year, second only to Malaysia's 27,500 tons.

The tin crisis has reduced world production to about 132,000 tons so far this year, compared with demand estimated at 175,000 tons.

Stocks in the hands of consumers have fallen to 60,000 tons from 90,000 in January.

According to participants at the meeting, the recovery of prices depends to a great degree on the reduction of consumer inventories.

Mr. Hanan said no decision was made on the question of regulating production.

Brazil, whose low production costs give it an advantage, has insisted on a free international market.

Kuwait Plans to Change Oil Brand Name to 'Q8'

Reuters

KUWAIT — Kuwait's state oil concern unveiled plans Thursday to expand its European retail network and change its trade name to Q8, pronounced Kuwait.

The Gulf state became the first Arab oil-producing country to develop a foreign downstream network when it bought facilities from Gulf Oil Corp. in Scandinavia, the Benelux countries and Italy in 1984.

The Kuwait Petroleum Corp. said in a prepared statement that beginning Thursday its two oil refineries and 2,700 service stations in Europe would operate under the Q8 brand name instead of "Gulf."

It also said that its marketing arm, Kuwait Petroleum International, would soon start selling 100 new brands of lubricating oil in Europe.

KPI's director in Italy, Christiano Raminella, meanwhile, said Kuwait planned to buy more gasoline stations in Italy, where $72 million had been earmarked for development, the Kuwait news agency KUNA reported.

Kuwait currently produces about 900,000 barrels of oil a day.

KPC acquired from Gulf Oil refineries in Rotterdam, Copenhagen and Milan. The three plants are capable of refining up to 215,000 barrels a day, but KPC said the Milan site will be used for storage.

KPC's European lubricating-oil plant and airline-supply facilities will also operate under the new Q8 brand mark.

In February, Kuwait began a $2.36-billion local refinery expansion along the Gulf. The expansion was aimed at creating the world's biggest modern refining complex.

Expansion centered on the Mina al-Ahmadi plant 15 miles (25 kilometers) south of Kuwait city, which with its Mina al-Abdulla and Shuaiba refineries enable Kuwait to refine 675,000 barrels a day locally.

The improved plant is now refining around 430,000 barrels a day following hefty cuts in crude output agreed upon by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for September and October.

World Airways Inc. to End Scheduled Passenger Flights

Reuters

OAKLAND, California — World Airways Inc. has announced that it will terminate its unprofitable scheduled passenger service on Sept. 15 and concentrate on its charter and aircraft maintenance operations.

The airline said Wednesday that the move will eliminate about 1,500 jobs, representing 57 percent of its employees.

The company said Pan American World Airways, United Airlines and Presidential Airways will honor tickets held by confirmed World Airways ticket holders.

"Basically, it's a question of economics," said Jerrold Scoutt, World Airways chairman. "We believe in the first six months of this year we lost $25 million."

World Airways posted losses of $9.5 million in 1985, $17.9 million in 1984, $29.4 million in 1983 and $58.2 million in 1982.

World Airways had flights to eight U.S. cities as well as London and Frankfurt.

World Airways also named T. Coleman Andrews as president and chief executive officer, replacing Arthur Hinton. Mr. Andrews had been chairman of Key Airlines Inc.

Four McDonnell Douglas DC-10 aircraft will be returned to United Airlines, which had leased them to World Airways earlier this year. The airline said it will also return five other aircraft to other lessors.

Mr. Scoutt said World Airways will initially operate five DC-10 aircraft on commercial and military charters in domestic and international service.

It will also continue to expand service to other carriers at its maintenance base at Oakland International Airport, where it employs about 725 people, he said.

Mr. Scoutt played down rumors earlier this week that World Airways might be a takeover target, saying it is very closely held.

Asked if the airline had been approached, he said: "Nothing that I regard as terribly serious — there have been some flirtations."

Mr. Scoutt said the airline made $12 million last year on its maintenance operation.

World Airways closed Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange up 50 cents at $4.37.

WHAT MAKES TDB EXCEPTIONAL? OUR GLOBAL RESOURCES, FOR EXAMPLE

If you know banking, you probably know that TDB is one of the largest banks in Switzerland. What you may not know, however, is that we provide our services – from private banking to foreign exchange – on a worldwide scale.

Through our global link with American Express Bank Ltd. and its 85 offices in 39 countries, we offer the advantages of one of the world's largest networks. What's more, we give you access to the unique investment opportunities provided by the American Express family of companies – world leaders in the financial services field.

TDB did not achieve its present position overnight. The bank was founded in Geneva over a quarter-century ago, and has grown rapidly ever since. While growth remains one of our objectives, it is a point of principle with us to maintain a conservative ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity – sensible strategies in these uncertain times.

Finally, while we stay abreast of change, we never neglect the basics. These include our traditional discreet, personal service, closely adapted to individual needs and goals.

TDB: an exceptional bank for the man with exceptional goals. Visit us on your next trip to Switzerland. Or telephone: in Geneva, 022/37 21 11; in Chiasso, 091/44 87 83.

TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is an affiliate of American Express Company, which has assets of more than US$70 billion and shareholders' equity in excess of US$5 billion.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK

An American Express company

Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98 rue du Rhône.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Sept. 4

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE)
37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
283.78	127.50	Sep	201.80	202.00	200.00	202.00	+3.00
287.10	138.00	Dec	203.50	204.95	201.20	203.30	+2.55
290.33	156.75	Mar	200.75	201.50	198.75	200.32	+1.15
291.83	162.25	May	200.00	201.00	199.75	199.75	−.15
246.25	168.00	Jul	200.00	200.10	197.50	199.50	+.50
255.00	171.50	Sep	200.00	200.00	200.00	197.38	−1.37
193.50	180.00	Dec				197.50	−.25

Est. Sales 4,485 Prev. Sales 4,651
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,711 off 76

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE)
112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
9.40	4.02	Oct	5.15	5.18	5.05	5.10	−.13
9.50	5.53	Jan	5.52	5.70	5.52	5.64	−.16
9.64	6.01	Mar	6.17	6.21	6.09	6.13	−.10
9.82	6.25	May	6.38	6.41	6.33	6.35	−.11
9.92	6.40	Jul	6.59	6.59	6.55	6.55	−.09
7.92	6.52	Sep				6.56	−.09
9.60	6.40	Oct	6.79	6.85	6.77	6.77	−.08

Est. Sales 12,192 Prev. Sales 17,037
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,463 up 278

COCOA (NYCSCE)
10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2430	1712	Sep	2090	2098	2072	2073	+10
2425	1776	Dec	2165	2174	2122	2148	+13
2285	1825	Mar	2215	2218	2175	2196	+13
2235	1862	May	2234	2237	2206	2223	+21
2250	1875	Jul	2255	2257	2230	2238	+17
2265	1904	Sep				2255	+15
2280	2060	Dec				2270	+15

Est. Sales 2,780 Prev. Sales 2,758
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,746 off 110

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE)
15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
127.25	82.00	Sep	102.00	102.80	100.50	100.50	−1.50
125.00	82.50	Nov	103.60	103.60	102.00	102.75	−1.15
113.00	83.75	Jan	105.40	105.40	104.50	104.30	−1.00
122.00	83.90	Mar	107.00	107.00	106.05	106.05	−1.00
109.90	84.50	May	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50	−.50
110.60	84.75	Jul				108.00	−.40
111.50	107.00	Sep				108.90	−.05
112.00	108.00	Nov				109.40	−.05
		Jan				109.40	−.35

Est. Sales 7,500 Prev. Sales 741
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,812 up 166

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 11,148
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,270 up 30,922

CORN (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 19,425
Prev. Day Open Int. 118,124 off 802

SOYBEANS (CBT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 14,977
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,512 up 197

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)
100 tons- dollars per ton
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 10,175
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,598 up 79

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)
60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,423
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,031 off 623

Livestock

CATTLE (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
62.45	49.45	Oct	62.27	62.45	61.67	62.37	+.10
61.75	51.40	Dec	59.75	59.95	59.30	59.87	+.05
60.50	51.70	Feb	58.72	58.72	58.20	58.57	−.05
59.87	53.30	Apr	59.45	59.65	59.25	59.32	−.18
60.00	54.25	Jun	59.10	59.25	58.60	58.97	−.03
58.00	56.50	Aug	57.77	57.77	57.50	57.75	−.05

Est. Sales 15,234 Prev. Sales 20,449
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,066 up 2,156

FEEDER CATTLE (CME)
44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Est. Sales 1,516 Prev. Sales 1,879
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,148 off 100

HOGS (CME)
30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Est. Sales 8,837 Prev. Sales 11,287
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,892 up 671

PORK BELLIES (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Est. Sales 5,049 Prev. Sales 3,734
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,507 up 270

Metals

COPPER (COMEX)
25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Est. Sales 3,700 Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,535 off 1,583

ALUMINUM (COMEX)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Est. Sales 65 Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 926 up 57

SILVER (COMEX)
5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.
Est. Sales 17,800 Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,496 up 758

PLATINUM (NYME)
50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.
Est. Sales 20,566 Prev. Sales 17,464
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,478 up 141

PALLADIUM (NYME)
100 troy oz- dollars per oz
Est. Sales 1,345 Prev. Sales 1,084
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,955 up 15

GOLD (COMEX)
100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.
Est. Sales 68,000 Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 146,795 up 9,836

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM)
$1 million- pts of 100 pct.
Est. Sales 10,054 Prev. Sales 12,828
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,618 off 271

10 YR. TREASURY (CBT)
$100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 27,334
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,076 off 682

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT)
(8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 325,587
Prev. Day Open Int. 196,228 up 5,204

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT)
$1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 7,177
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,358 off 865

CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM)
$1 million- pts of 100 pct
Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 28

EURODOLLARS (IMM)
$1 million- pts of 100 pct.
Est. Sales 87,965 Prev. Sales 96,109
Prev. Day Open Int. 211,986 up 3,563

EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM)
125,000 units
Est. Sales 18 Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 241

BRITISH POUND (IMM)
$ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001
Est. Sales 18,067 Prev. Sales 15,244
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,728 up 201

CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM)
$ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001
Est. Sales 5,236 Prev. Sales 4,801
Prev. Day Open Int. 17,296 off 655

FRENCH FRANC (IMM)
$ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001
Est. Sales 20 Prev. Sales 23
Prev. Day Open Int. 284

GERMAN MARK (IMM)
$ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001
Est. Sales 25,314 Prev. Sales 28,573
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,772 off 11,340

JAPANESE YEN (IMM)
$ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001
Est. Sales 22,067 Prev. Sales 29,717
Prev. Day Open Int. 50,702 off 477

SWISS FRANC (IMM)
$ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001
Est. Sales 28,703 Prev. Sales 33,813
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,854 up 363

Industrials

LUMBER (CME)
130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.
Est. Sales 2,280 Prev. Sales 1,523
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,488 up 64

COTTON 2 (NYCE)
50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Est. Sales 8,600 Prev. Sales 22
Prev. Day Open Int. 647 off 26,563

HEATING OIL (NYME)
42,000 gal- cents per gal
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 13,252
Prev. Day Open Int. 64,166 off 692

CRUDE OIL (NYME)
1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 29,716
Prev. Day Open Int. 101,524 up 268

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
255.30	187.00	Sep	251.10	255.00	250.45	254.45	+3.65
257.25	209.50	Dec	252.70	256.40	252.00	255.90	+3.55
258.45	224.50	Mar	254.05	257.85	253.80	257.65	+3.65
258.90	236.30	Jun	255.90	256.90	255.90	259.70	+3.70

Est. Sales 103,834 Prev. Sales 93,987
Prev. Day Open Int. 108,195 up 1,148

VALUE LINE (KCBT)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
250.35	199.45	Sep	234.90	239.45	234.58	239.50	+4.65
250.10	218.70	Dec	234.90	239.30	234.30	239.25	+4.45
258.00	221.50	Mar	239.50	239.50	239.50	239.50	+5.30

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,380
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,903

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)
points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
146.80	108.10	Sep	144.25	146.70	144.00	146.30	+2.15
148.00	121.10	Dec	145.85	147.45	144.95	147.15	+2.20
148.95	135.30	Mar	146.05	148.40	145.80	148.00	+2.20
149.00	136.20	Jun	147.90	148.85	147.90	148.75	+2.20

Est. Sales 12,603 Prev. Sales 13,529
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,528 up 1,485

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	903.90 f	906.90 f
Reuters	1,475.00	1,470.40
D.J. Futures	124.01	123.22
Com. Research	211.36	210.07

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE Sept. 4

Total call vol. 15,432 Call open int. 328,834
Total put vol. 17,916 Put open int. 414,846
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Paris Commodities

Sept. 4

SUGAR
French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Oct	1,225	1,195	1,197	1,203	+ 9
Dec	1,210	1,180	1,175	1,180	+ 4
Mar	1,225	1,204	1,200	1,205	+ 8
May	1,247	1,235	1,225	1,235	+ 2
Aug	1,288	1,275	1,260	1,275	+ 6
Oct	1,319	1,310	1,300	1,310	+ 8

Est. vol.: 1,500 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 3,278 lots. Open interest: 23,610

COCOA
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,440	1,490	— 20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	1,540	— 20
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	—	— 40
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	—	— 40
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,540	—	— 40
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,550	—	— 40
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	—	— 40

Est. vol.: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 6 lots. Open interest: 143

COFFEE
French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Sep	2,240	2,225	2,230	2,300	+ 75
Nov	2,310	2,295	2,300	2,304	+ 30
Jan	2,300	2,300	2,295	2,320	+ 44
Mar	2,205	2,195	2,205	2,215	+ 55
May	2,225	2,225	2,200	2,230	+ 60
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,190	—	+ 40
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,190	—	+ 40

Est. vol.: 120 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 153 lots. Open interest: 995
Source: Bourse du Commerce.

Asian Commodities

Sept. 4

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	404.70	407.70
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	406.30	409.60
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	410.00	413.50

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo
Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons
Volume: 113 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

London Commodities

Sept. 4

SUGAR
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Oct	116.40	113.00	113.80	114.00	116.60	116.80
Dec	125.00	125.00	122.60	123.40	124.80	126.00
Mar	139.40	137.00	137.20	137.80	139.40	139.80
May	143.00	142.20	142.00	142.40	144.80	145.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	147.80	149.00	150.60	151.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	151.40	152.60	154.00	154.00

Volume: 2,144 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Sep	1,525	1,491	1,490	1,494	1,514	1,520
Dec	1,583	1,546	1,549	1,550	1,566	1,567
Mar	1,622	1,586	1,589	1,590	1,605	1,607
May	1,641	1,605	1,607	1,608	1,625	1,626
Jly	1,658	1,674	1,626	1,627	1,643	1,645
Sep	1,676	1,640	1,641	1,646	1,655	1,640
Dec	1,689	1,655	1,656	1,659	1,670	1,680

Volume: 4,263 lots of 10 tons.

COFFEE
Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Sep	2,340	2,305	2,335	2,340	2,275	2,280
Nov	2,358	2,330	2,353	2,355	2,304	2,310
Jan	2,325	2,300	2,310	2,315	2,285	2,290
Mar	2,260	2,215	2,250	2,255	2,200	2,205
May	2,240	2,205	2,225	2,240	2,180	2,190
Jly	2,235	2,210	2,220	2,225	2,190	2,200
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	2,230	2,250	2,190	2,220

Volume: 4,281 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL
U.S. dollars per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Sep	134.25	131.00	134.25	134.50	133.50	133.75
Oct	139.75	137.00	139.25	139.50	138.25	138.50
Nov	143.75	142.00	143.50	143.75	142.25	142.50
Dec	148.00	145.50	147.50	148.00	146.25	146.50
Jan	150.00	147.50	149.75	150.00	146.50	148.50
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	146.00	—	144.00	148.50
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	141.00	143.00	140.00	142.50
Apr	142.00	141.00	136.00	141.00	136.00	140.50
May	N.T.	N.T.	135.00	143.00	136.00	142.00

Volume: 3,204 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

London Metals

Sept. 4

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	801.00	803.00	789.00	791.00
Forward	772.00	773.00	772.00	773.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	902.50	903.50	905.00	906.00
Forward	919.00	920.00	920.50	921.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	876.00	878.00	881.00	883.00
Forward	897.00	899.00	902.00	904.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	274.25	274.75	273.00	274.00
Forward	276.25	276.50	276.00	276.50
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2535.00	2540.00	2535.00	2545.00
Forward	2565.00	2570.00	2570.00	2575.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	352.00	353.00	359.00	360.00
Forward	360.00	362.00	367.50	367.75
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	550.00	560.00	550.00	560.00

Source: AP

Dividends

Sept. 4

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
Increased				
Louisville G&E	Q	.65	10-15	9-30
Usual				
Amer Inc. Life Insur	Q	.10	9-30	9-10
Friedman Industries	Q	.07	11-14	10-10
Santa Monica Bank	Q	.15	10-1	9-18
Starrett (LS) Co	Q	.27	9-30	9-16
Sun Chemical Corp	Q	.12	10-1	9-15

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

U.S. Treasuries

Sept. 4

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.19	5.18	5.33	5.35
6-month bill	5.26	5.24	5.48	5.48
1-year bill	5.34	5.32	5.64	5.66
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	97 24/32	97 26/32	7.43	7.40

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 156.66
Change for the day: — 0.12
Average yield: 6.91 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

Sept. 4

Estimated total vol. 10,507
Calls: Wed. vol. 2,887 open int. 44,767
Puts: Wed. vol. 2,105 open int. 72,183
Source: CME.

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Cash Prices

Sept. 4

Commodity and Unit	Thu.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.00	1.36
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.70	0.60
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	70-71	72-73
Lead Spot, lb	22½-23	19.38
Copper elect., lb	.66	66-69
Tin (Straits), lb	3.4706	6.3681
Zinc. E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.44	0.41
Palladium, oz	135-138	103-104
Silver N.Y., oz	5.335	6.84

Source: AP.

S&P 100 Index Options

Sept. 4

Total call volume 281,423
Total call open int. 585,744
Total put volume 189,151
Total put open int. 648,298
Index:
High 238.59 Low 234.36 Close 238.80 + 4.40
Source: CBOE.

Dai-ichi Kangyo to Buy Chekiang of Hong Kong

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Japan's biggest bank, said Thursday that it would purchase Chekiang First Bank, Hong Kong's 12th-largest, for about 10 billion yen ($64.9 million) in the first buyout of an Asian bank by a Japanese bank.

Dai-ichi said the planned purchase was meant to expand its foothold in Asia, including China, where it maintains representative offices in Beijing, Shanghai and two other cities. In 1962, Dai-ichi Bank, Dai-ichi Kangyo's predecessor, acquired 33.3 percent of Chekiang.

Viking Resources International N.V.
N.A.V. as at 29-8-86 $34.34
INFORMATION: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Digital Equipment Corp. Unveils IBM-Compatible

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Digital Equipment Corp. on Thursday joined a crowd of companies introducing powerful new personal computers by announcing an IBM-compatible machine that communicates easily with Digital's own VAX line of computers.

The new computer, called the VAXmate, has a base price of $4,045 and is available immediately, DEC announced. Digital also announced a variety of new programs to improve networking between incompatible computers.

Although the VAXmate is more expensive than computers of similar power, Digital hopes it will sell well to customers of its bigger VAX machines because it can share information with them easily.

"Digital is the first in the computer industry to design a personal computer for networking, from the ground up," John Rose, Digital's personal computing systems group manager, said in a news release.

Digital is the world's second-largest computer company after International Business Machines Corp., although it is about to be superceded by the merger of Burroughs Corp. and Sperry Corp., which is expected later this month.

Digital also announced PC All-In-1, an $81,160 package of hardware and software that it said ties together up to 30 personal computers into an office network based on the company's MicroVAX II computer.

New personal computers built around Intel Corp.'s fast 80286 microprocessor have been introduced this week by IBM, Compaq Computer Corp., Sperry, and now Digital. Those machines are all priced slightly below $4,000, while look-alikes from smaller companies can be bought for $3,000 or less.

Allied-Lyons Says O&Y Pact Delayed

Reuters

TORONTO — Allied-Lyons PLC said Thursday that a formal announcement on an agreement between it and Oxlympia & York Developments would be delayed until Friday at least. The announcement concerns resolution of a dispute over the sale of Hiram Walker Resources' liquor business to Allied.

"I don't know the nature of the delay, but they're still aiming for an announcement tomorrow," an Allied spokeswoman said. She said she understood that a basic agreement already reached between the two companies remains intact.

Hiram Walker agreed last March to sell its liquor business to Allied while fending off a hostile takeover bid by Gulf Canada Corp., which is controlled by Olympia & York. But after winning control of Walker, Gulf asked the Ontario Supreme Court to set aside the sale contract. Allied then filed suit, seeking to have the sale upheld and $9 billion in damages.

Olivetti to Issue $356 Million in Warrant Bonds

Reuters

IVREA, Italy — Ing C. Olivetti & Co. said Thursday that it plans to issue, in one or more installments, bonds up to a maximum amount of 500 billion lire ($355.9 million). Olivetti, a computer and office-equipment maker, said proceeds would be used to finance its next phase of growth.

Some or all of the bonds will hold subscription warrants for nonconvertible, nonvoting savings shares, to be offered to company shareholders, it said.

The par-priced issue will carry a 10-year term and a rate to be established in line with market trends. Repayment would be in a single installment on expiration and there would be the possibility of early repayment, Olivetti said.

The warrant would be exercisable over a five-year period.

Olivetti set an extraordinary shareholders meeting for Sept. 25 to approve the bond issue. Following shareholder approval, a first batch of warrant-bearing bonds for about 350 billion lire would be issued in the next few months, Olivetti said.

"These resources are intended to finance a new phase of growth, with significant industrial, commercial and research investments and through new opportunities arising on the rapidly changing market," the company said.

Nokia Speeds Into High-Tech, Leaving Its Old Image Behind

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

HELSINKI — Oy Nokia AB, Finland's largest company, is undergoing a radical transformation from a forest products and industrial concern to one increasingly dominated by electronics and information technology.

The change began in 1983 when Nokia acquired the Finnish color-television maker, Salora, and the Swedish television and personal computer company, Luxor. The rapid growth of mobile-telephone sales starting in the early 1980s has also played a part.

Last year, sales in the electronics division totaled 2.477 billion markkaa ($506.2 million), up 40 percent from 1984, while sales of Salora-Luxor consumer electronics products totaled 1.974 billion markkaa, up 19 percent from 1984. Together the two units accounted for about 40 percent of the parent company's sales of 11.02 billion markkaa in 1985.

"We think that our electronics industries will have an overall growth of 25 percent" a year in sales, said Timo Koski, president of Nokia Electronics Group. "Soon, electronics will comprise 60 to 70 percent of the whole corporation in terms of sales."

Nokia was attracted by the profit potential of high-tech industries. But officials realize that the expansion is not without risks.

"There has been no decision that Nokia should become just an electronics company," Mr. Koski said. "We take care of our other basic industries and we need these basics to stabilize against the more risky businesses, such as electronics."

Soft-tissue products, part of the forest industries division, remain "the most international and multinational business that we have," Mr. Koski said. Other important areas include chemicals, engineering, metal products, machinery and plastics.

Salora-Luxor's products fit well with information systems, including mobile telecommunications products, that Nokia was marketing before the acquisition.

The merger, though, gave Nokia an entry into the market for high-resolution monitors used for television and computer screens, with sales of 250,000 annually. Mr. Koski said. He believes that the monitors will become an increasingly important product.

"In the future, it's going to be impossible to have your living room full of screens, so my vision for the '90s is one window to everything," he said.

The company is also looking to produce direct-broadcast-satellite and cable-TV and pay-TV systems. "That will be a chance to combine TV with the understanding we have of telecommunications within the Nokia group," Mr. Koski said.

But Luxor's computer division has been more problematic. "When we acquired Luxor, it was a success story with its stand-alone PCs, but that is exactly the market where the shakeouts came," Mr. Koski said. "It generated problems for us in Sweden." The new strategy, he said, is to integrate Luxor's PCs into the full range of computers produced by another unit, Nokia Information Systems, including specialized systems, such as bank automation.

Analysts say Nokia's rapid expansion into high technology has been fruitful up to now.

But the company's future performance is now less predictable, said Kim Lindstroem, an analyst at Unitas, the securities trading arm of Union Bank of Finland.

"It was easy to predict the cyclical development on the basic industry parts of the group," he said. "In forecasting international competition and price developments for electronics, you have problems. You might say that the biggest opportunities and the biggest risks for them are in electronics."

COMPANY NOTES

ACI International Ltd. of Australia has signed documents stating its intent to acquire Binswanger Glass Co. of Memphis, Tennessee, from National Gypsum Co. ACI said the purchase would make it one of the largest flat glass makers in the United States. Details were not disclosed.

Cadbury-Schweppes PLC, the confectionery and soft drink company, reported that pretax profit in the six months to June 14 grew 27.5 percent to £43.1 million ($64.6 million) from £33.8 million a year earlier.

Fokker NV of the Netherlands will link with Boeing Co. of the United States, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH of West Germany and Nurtanio of Indonesia to produce a feasibility study on an advanced-technology plane that would carry 100 passengers, Boeing said in Seattle.

Ford Motor Co.'s plan to buy a 10-percent stake in Kia Motors Corp. has been approved, South Korea's Finance Ministry said. Kia plans to produce 120,000 subcompact cars a year beginning in 1987. Ford will market 85,000 of them in the United States and Canada.

ICI Australia Ltd. has acquired Ferro Corp.'s zirconia operation at Bow, New Hampshire, for an undisclosed sum. ICI Australia, 62.4-percent owned by Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, holds 85 percent of a new company, Z-Tech Pty., formed to market zirconia products manufactured by a new process.

May Department Stores Co. told the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission it would be willing to sell some assets to ensure the completion of its planned $2.76-billion acquisition of Associated Dry Goods Corp.

Norsk-Hydro of Norway may be allowed to set up a magnesium processing plant at Bécancour, Quebec, and a decision will probably be made within a month, the Quebec Industry Ministry said. The plant would cost about 450 million Canadian dollars ($324.9 million), and produce up to 50,000 tons of light magnesium yearly.

Petrofina SA said it would use funds raised by recently announced Eurobond issues to buy up underground oil reserves and develop its downstream activities in Europe and the United States. Petrofina, Belgium's largest industrial group, this week announced a 250-million-Deutsche-mark Eurobond and a $100-million issue for its Mafina BV subsidiary.

Sony Corp. of America said it will invest about $30 million during the next three years in its television-set manufacturing plant in San Diego. The Japanese company also has formed a joint venture with a New York company to build a $10-million Western regional headquarters in Cypress, California.

Superfos AS, the Danish-based chemicals, feedstuffs, packaging and construction group, said it posted a 117-million-kroner ($15.27-million) loss in the first half of 1986.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Harper Names Thomas Chairman

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Brooks Thomas, president and chief executive of Harper & Row Publishers Inc., has been named to the additional position of chairman. Some time in the next five years, he said, he will appoint a new president.

Mr. Thomas, 54, succeeds Winthrop Knowlton, 56, who also preceded him as chief executive. For the past four years Mr. Knowlton had divided his time between New York and Harvard University, where he is director of the Center for Business and Government at the Kennedy School and Henry Lace professor of ethics, business and public policy. He will remain a Harper & Row director, the company said from New York.

Mr. Knowlton brought Mr. Thomas into the company in 1968 as general counsel. Mr. Thomas became a vice president a year later, executive vice president in 1973, chief operating officer in 1977, president in 1979 and chief executive in 1981. He said his taking over the chairmanship was a "normal rotation."

Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas is a graduate of Yale University and Yale Law School. He described the fiscal year ending April 30, 1986, as a "mixed blessing," in which revenues grew to a record $201.4 million, but net income fell to $5.9 million from $7.3 million the previous year. Mr. Thomas said he still expects this year to be better.

"We're slowing down growth in some of our high-growth areas where margins are thin," he told The New York Times. "We're watching our costs very carefully. We're marketing very hard. I'm confident."

Arab Banking Corp. of Bahrain has upgraded its representative office in Paris to a full branch and has appointed Jean Messinesi as general manager. Arab Banking said the move "demonstrates the bank's continuing involvement in Europe." Mr. Messinesi, 43, moves from the Paris branch of Japan's Fuji Bank, where he was joint general manager. A Frenchman, Mr. Messinesi is a graduate of the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris and of the University of Paris law school.

Artel Communications Corp., a Worcester, Massachusetts-based maker of fiber-optics systems, said its chief financial officer, Carl Heeder, has been named acting president and chief executive and a member of the board. Another board member, Milton Lauenstein, was named chairman. Both officers replace Tadeusz Witkowicz.

Emerson Electric Co. said E.L. Keyes Jr. has resigned as president and will be replaced by the chairman and chief executive, Charles F. Knight. The St. Louis, Missouri, electrical and electronics-manufacturing company said Mr. Keyes, 57, took advantage of an early-retirement program offered to all employees over 55 and will continue as a director and consultant.

Rogers & Cowan Inc. said in Los Angeles that Ronald J. Rogers has resigned as president and chief executive because of philosophical differences in management styles. The public-relations firm said he will be succeeded by the executive vice president, Richard W. Taylor.

National Westminster Bank PLC said that Tim Finlow has been appointed senior international executive for Africa, the Middle East and India in National Westminster's London-based International Banking Division. He succeeds Peter Hurst, who has been appointed regional general manager for the Executive Office, Far East.

Concern Shreds Critical Book

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Kanebo Ltd., a major textile and pharmaceutical company, has bought and destroyed all 15,000 published copies of a book criticizing its board chairman, Junji Ito, who also is the chairman of Japan Air Lines, Kanebo officials said.

The book — "Who Has Exploited the JAL Accident?" — reportedly was critical of Mr. Ito's labor-management policies in the aftermath of the crash Aug. 12, 1985, of a JAL Boeing 747 that killed 520 people in the worst single-plane disaster in history.

The company paid about 10 million yen ($64,700) to Seizan Shobo Co., the publisher. There was no indication whether the publisher agreed not to print more copies. Kanebo destroyed the books Wednesday with shredders, a company spokesman said Wednesday, because of "one-sided and factually incorrect" passages about Mr. Ito.

Donaldson, Lufkin Says Castle Has Resigned CEO Job

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John K. Castle has resigned abruptly as chief executive of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp.

The company, the brokerage subsidiary of Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, said Wednesday that Mr. Castle, 45, had decided to form his own firm, which would engage in venture capital, leveraged buyouts and other specialized equity investments. It gave no other reason for the abruptness of the resignation, which was effective immediately.

John S. Chalsty, 53, chairman of the firm's capital-markets group, will replace Mr. Castle. Mr. Chalsty is a native of South Africa who became an American citizen in 1964. He had worked for Exxon Corp. for 12 years before joining Donaldson, Lufkin as an oil analyst in 1969.

The announcement startled securities executives and raised speculation that the sudden move resulted from discord in the executive suite. Mr. Castle denied this, however, saying that he had been contemplating the move for some time. He had been at the firm for 21 years.

Mr. Castle is generally held in high regard for his investment and operating acumen. In one of his earliest jobs at the brokerage house, he racked up a strong record as head of its venture-capital business, and many regard him as having been an effective cost-cutter. He joined the firm in 1965 as an electrical-equipment-industry analyst.

Paris Announces More Changes at State-Held Banks

Reuters

PARIS — The French cabinet has announced a second list of appointments to head state-owned banks in preparation for the center-right government's sweeping privatization program to be launched later this year.

A first round of major changes in the heads of France's state banking, insurance and industrial groups was announced at the end of July, when the heads of 12 of the 25 main groups were replaced and the other 13 confirmed in their posts.

The new list, announced Wednesday, makes 12 changes, while 14 chairmen remain in place and the chairmen of four major banking groups on the privatization list automatically become heads of their banking subsidiaries.

Among the changes, a former Banque de France governor, Renaud de la Genière, named in July as the new head of the Cie. Financière de Suez group, takes over the chairmanship of Banque Indosuez. Jean Bromer, the chairman of the French banking association who took over Cie. Financière de Crédit Industriel et Commercial, becomes head of CIC de Paris and Banque de l'Union Européenne.

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Announcement by a South African organization

THE CASE FOR SOUTH AFRICAN AIR LINKS

Mr G D van der Veer, Chief Executive, South African Airways, talks to David Carte, Editor of the "Sunday Times Business Times"

Mr G. D. van der Veer
Chief Executive
South African Airways

The United States of America, Australia and a number of Western countries, seeking to punish South Africa for political reasons, are considering closing their airports to South African Airways (SAA). In an emotional witch hunt, left wing politicians and do-gooders seek to victimise an apolitical business organisation with scant regard to the ruinous damage a shutout of SAA would cause.

With a fleet of 32 Boeing and eight Airbus aircraft and employing 11,000 persons of all races, SAA, now in its 53rd year, is one of the world's major airlines.

Its technical staff at Jan Smuts Airport, Johannesburg, numbers 4500 and does 98% of the airline's maintenance. SAA undertakes maintenance work and training at intervals for nearly every airline in Southern Africa and forms the backbone of air transport in the region.

It is by far the biggest airline in Africa, number three in the southern hemisphere, and no 22 of 143 Iata-linked airlines in the world. Shutting it out from foreign destinations would be devastating not only to the airline, but to many parties all over the globe.

SAA, for instance, is part of South African Transport Services, an organisation of 220,000 people encompassing air, rail and road transport, as well as harbours.

The annual budget of this transport co-ordinating giant is in the region of $5000-million. It provides an avenue for most of the exports of the several neighbouring states of Southern Africa and, for example, handles 90% of Zimbabwe's imports and exports.

Damage to SAA would therefore affect the transport structure and could further impoverish several neighbouring economies struggling to subsist.

SAA chief executive, Gert van der Veer, vows that SAA will not participate in any boycotts of its own against South Africa's neighbours as the airline does not believe in sanctions or boycotts but rather in co-operation to the benefit of all.

"We have done training and maintenance for the airlines of neighbouring states without regard to politics through several traumatic changes of government in those states and we shall go on doing so. But an international shut-out may threaten our ability to render these services."

The South African route is one of the most lucrative for several of the world's major airlines – particularly now that the north American route is so depressed. Severing air links with South Africa could thus be injurious to a number of big airlines, which are already only marginally profitable.

Not one major airline flying to South Africa has expressed any kind of support for the termination of air links with South Africa.

It goes without saying that Boeing and Airbus, not to mention engine suppliers such as GE and Pratt & Whitney, which have done business amounting to billions of dollars over the decades, would hardly approve of discrimination against an important customer, which has contributed significantly to jobs in these companies, not to mention technical development.

Mr van der Veer contends that politicians victimising SAA are interfering with an important basic individual right – the right to freedom of movement of the individual.

After decades of immigration from many countries, South Africa is highly cosmopolitan.

It has been estimated that 800,000 South Africans can claim British passports, while some 600,000 South Africans are of Portuguese descent. There are also large German, Dutch, Greek and Chinese communities, who have literally millions of kith and kin abroad. The Indian community numbering almost 800,000 is the biggest outside India. Likewise, there are thousands of South Africans living in the UK, Europe, the US and Australia.

Severing air links with South Africa would amount to gross interference in millions of close cross-border relationships. Some politicians are trying to terminate SAA's rights to fly into their countries with as little as 10 days' notice – regardless of bilateral agreements. There are legal implications, for these agreements are normally subject to 12 to 18 months' notice.

Mr van der Veer says if any country shuts SAA out of its air space, it would constitute a total disregard of international agreements. It is precisely because of impasses such as this that formal agreements are signed. Mr van der Veer, sees air travel as "one of the purest forms of communication. A traveller experiences an airline and a country first hand. If you want to influence people, you don't isolate them.

Stopping our air links would cost the West an important channel of influence – and all the indications are that it would not bring the results the proponents of these sanctions want. On the contrary, the last means of influencing a society you want to change would disappear. In the same vein, we believe in the freedom of movement of individuals and their freedom of choice."

Economic and political problems have already reduced SAA's international traffic by 16% and its domestic traffic by 9% in the past 18 months. The airline has managed to avoid laying people off but closure of foreign routes would probably imply retrenchments.

The decline in traffic has prevented SAA from employing new staff. A number of would-be black apprentices on the brink of being indentured had to be told there were no vacancies. About half of SATS' staff of 220,000 is black, so if there are any lay-offs, blacks, who are supposed to benefit by the severence of air links, will be injured.

SAA is an equal opportunity employer and, although not a subscriber, meets the fair employment standards set for US corporations doing business in South Africa by the Rev Leon Sullivan.

Mr van der Veer says SAA will continue its services to all destinations until it is stopped. "If we lose a route, we shall arrange for travellers to get to their destinations through alternative routes. And that's a promise which means something." While threats hover over it, it's business as usual at SAA.

The fall of the rand has made South Africa one of the cheapest exotic destinations in the world. South Africa boasts a tourism infrastructure lacking in other cheap destinations. A five star hotel, for instance costs only $35 a day. "It's like Hong Kong was six or seven years ago. A person with dollars, pounds, deutschmark or yen can have a wonderful time buying in South Africa", says Mr van der Veer.

And contrary to impressions conveyed in foreign media, it is one of the world's safest destinations. The time to visit South Africa is now, he says.

SAA means to market the country's considerable business and tourist attractions until, and even after, the politicians start closing doors.

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NOTICE OF INTERIM DIVIDEND

The Executive Board announces that, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, an interim dividend of Dfls. 1.30 per Dfls. 5.00 ordinary share will be paid for the financial year 1986.

For holders of ordinary shares, coupon number 12 of their securities will be payable at the payment offices of the banks mentioned below with effect from 24th September 1986:

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.,
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.,
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.

For each Dfls. 5.00 ordinary share the interim dividend of Dfls. 1.30 will be payable on the above-mentioned coupon, less 25% dividend tax.

Copies of the report for the first six months of 1986, published on 28th August 1986, are available at the offices of the banks mentioned below and the undersigned.

Kredietbank N.V., Brussels,
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise,
Luxemburg, Schweizerischer Bankverein, Zürich and Geneva,
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Düsseldorf, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Ltd., London,
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., Ltd., London and AMRO International Ltd., London.

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The Executive Board
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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chge
A											
11¼	6⅝	ACI Hld				272	7⅝	7⅜	7¼	+	⅛
13⅜	10	ACI pf	1.20	10.2		42	11¾	11½	11¾	+	⅛
6⅜	1½	ADI				5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
17¼	8⅜	AL Labs	.12	.8	23	355	15	14⅝	15	+	⅜
15⅛	10⅜	AMC s	.10	.8	49	1316	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+	⅜
5⅜	2⅝	AM Intl			10	445	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
30⅛	25⅜	AM Int pf	2.00	7.6		124	26½	26¼	26¼	−	⅛
4	2⅜	AOI n			18	70	3	2⅞	3	+	⅛
124	78	ATT Fd	5.67e	4.6		1222	121½	120¾	121½	+	⅜
6⅜	2⅜	AcmePr	.04e	.9		10	4½	4½	4½		
12⅜	8	AcmeU	.32	3.9	24	2	8	8	8		
15⅜	8¼	Action	.06e	.5	10	880	10½	10	10½	+	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Actron				223	2⅛	2	2		
3¼	1⅜	AdmRs			24	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
21½	12¾	AdRsal	.16b	.8	16	276	19⅜	19	19⅜	+	⅜
6½	3⅜	Aerarc				58	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
27¼	20¼	AffilPb	.44	.7	32	152	62⅜	61⅜	62⅛	+	⅜
12	5¼	AirExp			27	143	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+	⅛
13⅜	1¼	Alamco			6	282	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
9⅜	5¼	AlbaW				28	7¼	7¼	7¼		
48	8½	Alfin s			28	179	21⅜	21	21½	+	⅜
27	6⅜	Alsta			13	41	25⅜	23½	25⅜	+	2⅜
12¾	8	Alshain				27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+	⅛
11¾	3½	AlskGr			22	66	9¾	9¾	9¾		
	1	Allen n				27					
46½	32½	Alcoa pf	3.75	8.3		1500z	45	45	45	+	1⅛
26½	10⅜	Alrac s			46	298	21⅜	20¾	20¾	−	⅛
6¾	2	AmBrit	.08	1.4		154	6	5⅞	6	+	⅛
21	10⅛	Amdahl	.28	1.6	48	1149	20¼	19¾	20	+	⅛
15⅜	5⅜	Amedco	.08	.6	33	335	14	13⅞	13⅞	−	⅛
17½	9¾	AmBtl	.15	1.2	6	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+	⅛
17	13¼	AmCbl n				143	16½	16	16½	+	⅜
8⅜	5¼	AmCap			11	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−	⅛
46½	40¼	ACapri	1.20	1.8	15	2	66¼	66¼	66¼	+	⅛
5¾	3⅝	AEmF wt				416	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
17	4½	AFruc A			32	10200z	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−	⅛
16⅞	4½	AFruc B			32	1000z	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−	⅛
15½	6¾	AIsrael	.30e	2.1	6	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	−	⅛
23½	11½	AMzeA	.52	2.6		46	21¾	20¾	20¾	−	1
22¾	12¾	AMzeB	.52	2.6		9	20½	20½	20½	−	⅛
4¾	2⅜	AMRIt				141	3¾	3⅝	3⅝		
	2⅜	AmOil				234	3¾	3¾	3¾		
56	38¾	APett		4.3		45	43½	43½	43½	+	⅜
14¾	8	APrec s	.18	1.4	66	30	12¾	12½	12½	−	⅛
9⅜	3	Andgt			18	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜		
15½	3½	AmRoyl	.71i		3	1375	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
13⅜	3⅜	AScIE			128	43	6½	6½	6½		
18½	9¾	ATechC				6	12½	12½	12½		
4¾	2⅜	Anatm pr	3.55	6.4		30	5½	5½	5½		
16⅞	5¾	Aaon sc				284	15¾	14⅝	15¾	+	1⅛
10⅜	8⅜	Amrcn n			20	59	9¾	9¾	9¾		
3	1⅞	Anmol	.06	3.0	8	20	2	2	2		
16	5¾	Andgt			18	3	13½	13½	13½	−	⅛
3	1⅝	AndJcb				1	2	2	2		
15⅞	8⅜	Andrea	.54e	3.7	20	12	14½	14½	14½	+	⅜
15⅜	10½	Angelic				5	14½	14½	14½		
18⅜	16½	AnglF n	1.41e	7.6		180	18½	18½	18½		
11⅜	5½	Arley			14	88	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜		
7	3⅝	Armirn				4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
10	4¾	Armel				9	5⅛	5	5		
12	7¾	ArmwA	.20	2.0	41	15	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	−	⅛
30¾	17½	Arundl	.10	2.9	56	667	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+	⅛
17⅜	6¾	Asmr e	.20	2.9	56	667	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Astrex				26	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
16⅜	12	Astrof pf	1.80	13.0		401	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+	⅛
1½	⅜	AtlSCM				11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
5	3	Atlcs wi				11178					
3¼	2¼	Audiolr				38	4	3⅝	4	+	⅛
B											
6⅜	3⅜	BAT	.19e	3.0		1953	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+	⅛
33	20¼	BDMs	.12	.5	22	40	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+	1⅛
17¾	7⅛	BRTs	.40i	2.4	10	7	16⅜	16½	16½	−	⅛
27⅜	19⅜	Bairnco	.45e	2.1	18	30	21½	21⅜	21⅜	−	⅛
19⅜	10	Badger	.80	2.9	18	231	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+	⅛
12⅜	6⅜	BaldwS	.32	2.6		19	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+	⅛
4½	2	BalvM wt				35	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
25¼	20¼	BanPc	4.68e	15.3		30	30¾	30¾	30¾	+	⅛
10½	7¾	BnkBld	.20	5.0	22	5	8	8	8		
6⅜	5	Barmel	.10i			2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
3⅜	1⅜	BarvRG				173	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
6⅜	3⅜	Baruch				17	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
12⅜	8	Beard				1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+	⅛
11½	4½	BeldBlk	.60i			1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+	⅛
37½	21½	BergBr	.36b	1.4	10	279	25⅜	25	25⅜	+	⅜
15⅜	8¾	BlkCo s	.44	3.9	11	20	11¼	11¼	11¼	+	⅛
16½	10½	BloV	.44	3.9	11	926	11¼	11	11¼	+	⅛
23½	8¾	BlorB				19	18½	18	18	−	⅛
23¼	8¾	BlorA				23	18½	18	18	−	⅛
21	12¾	Blessg s	.34	1.9	12	24	18½	18½	18½	+	⅛
	1¼	Blodck				10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
16¾	11	BlountA	.36	2.8		149	13¾	13¼	13¾	+	⅜
16⅜	11½	BlountB	.40	2.8	34	23	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+	⅜
13⅜	5¾	BolarPh			31	1021	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+	⅛
9	2	Bomel			28	29	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
12⅜	6⅞	BowVal	.20			2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
6	3½	Bowmr				6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
27⅜	15⅞	Bowne	.44	2.0	15	370	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+	⅛
20⅜	11	Brscn s				28	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+	⅛
58	32	BrnFA	1.24	2.3	13	5	53½	53½	53½	+	1⅛
64½	36½	BrnFB	1.24	2.1	15	151	58½	58½	58½	+	1⅛
6¾	3⅞	BrnFpf	.48	6.8		8	7	7	7		
15⅜	4⅜	BuckHn					5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+	⅛
6½	4½	Buckh pf	.52	9.8			5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
25½	14¾	Buell s	.32	1.4	12	12	17⅜	17	17⅜	+	⅜
21¾	6½	Bushin			21	12	17⅜	17	17⅜	+	⅜
C											
29⅜	12⅜	CDI			12	36	26½	25¾	26½	+	⅛
11⅜	2½	CMI Co			91	127	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+	⅛
2	⅜	CMX Co			7	37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
21¼	13½	Cablvn				365	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+	⅛
16⅞	9	CaseNJ			12	72	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+	⅛
17⅜	5¾	CastleA			13	109	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+	⅛
14¾	7¼	Calprop	.86i	8.3	10	34	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+	⅛
18¾	12½	Camco	.44	2.4	12	164	18	17⅞	18	+	⅛
17¾	12¼	CMarc g	.28	1.4		17	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+	⅛
21½	11½	CdnOcg	.64			12	14¾	14½	14½	+	⅛
37⅜	30¼	CWneAn				5	32¾	32¾	32¾		
51¾	19¾	CWineB			8	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	+	⅜
10	5⅜	Cardis			9	789	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+	⅛
24½	13	CareB			21	17	24	23¾	23¾	+	⅛
24½	13¼	CareA	.10	.4	21	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	+	⅛
7⅜	5¾	CareEB			19	23	5¾	5¾	5¾		
8¼	4¾	CareEA	.10	2.2	10	41	4¾	4¾	4¾		
62	44	CarrGP pf	5.00	8.6		190z	58¼	58¼	58¼	−	¼
8⅜	2	Casbian				130	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜		
19½	14⅜	CastlA	.80b	5.1	43	18	15¾	15½	15¾	+	⅛
31¼	25½	CastFd	2.50a	7.5		13	29¼	29¼	29¼		
4⅞	3⅜	CastInd				50	4½	4½	4½		
5¼	4⅛	CFCda n	.10e	2.0		450	5¼	4¾	5	+	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chge
14	10⅜	CenSe	1.70e	12.8		7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−	⅛
30¾	14⅜	CityBu			13	2	22½	22½	22½		
9	6⅛	Cmac	.20	3.1		24	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜		
13	8¼	ChDev n				26	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+	⅛
12½	8¼	ChDvA n				4	11	11	11	+	⅛
4½	1½	Chmpn				278	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+	⅛
39¾	13¾	ChmpP	.72	2.2	14	39	32½	32½	32½		
25½	16	ChMdA	.36	1.6	17	296	24	23¾	24	+	⅛
39½	18	ChMdB	.36	1.6	17	1	23½	23½	23½	+	⅛
27¾	18	ChlRv	1.20a	5.2	15	3	23	23	23	+	⅛
9⅝	6	ChlTr g				7	7¼	7¼	7¼	+	⅛
34	25	ChlTr pf	4.00			90z	28	28	28	+	1
39½	22½	Citicrp				986	31½	31	31½	+	⅛
39⅜	25¾	CitFst s	.48	2.9	12	4	16½	16½	16½	+	⅛
38⅜	30¾	ChrCon	1.28	3.1	12	153	41½	41	41½	+	⅜
28⅜	18⅜	Clabr pf	3.31	16.3		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+	⅛
24		Clabr wt				940					
53	37½	Clarnvl	2.14e	4.0		31	52½	52	52½	+	⅛
11⅞	8	ClarkC	.30e	2.5	17	19	12	11⅞	12	+	⅛
39⅜	25⅜	Cosmfr				50	29½	29½	29½		
17½	9⅜	Cosmfr s	.20	3.0	16	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
8	3¼	CstFr wt				6	3¾	3¾	3¾		
33½	11¾	Comfd s	.40	1.3	10	31	31½	31	31½	+	⅛
19⅜	7½	Comlnc				30	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜		
10⅜	7¾	Comlnl n				10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
24½	8¾	CompD				22	22	22	22		
11⅜	5½	CmpCn				2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		
13⅜	5½	CmFrt s			23	20	12½	12½	12½		
19⅜	12¾	Cmphr s			24	17	18½	18½	18½		
22½	15¾	Cnchm	.40	2.0	21	20	20	20	20		
13	6⅝	Concdt			24	17	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜		
19⅛	12¾	ConnEv			11	17	17½	17½	17½		
21⅜	8¾	ConnCo				124	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜		
9⅞	3¾	Consad			43	97	4	4	4		
3⅜	1⅜	Conso wt				23	2	2	2		
6¾	4¾	Consuni				4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
19⅜	14⅜	ConEPn				6	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜		
6¾	3⅜	ConsOG				126	5⅛	5	5		
13⅜	9¾	Constn n				171	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+	⅛
16½	12¾	vjConA				83	14½	14	14½	+	⅛
21¾	17¾	ContMil			10	89	19⅜	19	19⅜	+	⅛
23½	3	Convst	.55i			4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
20	16	Cooprg	1.32e	7.6	15	17	20	19¾	19¾	−	⅛
6½	2⅜	CosmCr			48	246	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
19	9⅜	CntrMd	1.52e	8.0		3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+	⅛
4¾	1⅜	CourHs	.28e	2.1		58	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
16⅜	9¾	CrbFo	1.56	12.5	11	28	12½	12½	12½		
47⅜	31½	Cross	1.60	3.5	20	86	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	+	1⅛
28	14⅜	CrwCP				100	19	19	19		
24⅜	14⅜	Cubic	.36	2.3	32	113	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+	⅛
36½	23¾	Curtice	.36	2.1	15	3	31½	31½	31½	+	⅛
1	⅜	CustEn				105			⅝		
D											
2¾	1½	DWG	.08i	3.6		459	2⅜	2¼	2¼	−	⅛
12½	7½	DamEA	.32i			6	8	8	8		
12	7½	DamEB	.32i			6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
4	2	Damson				161	2	2	2		
3¾	3¼	Damsn pf	.43i			1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+	⅛
3¾	3¼	Damsn pf	.78i			1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+	⅛
18	11⅜	DataPd	.16	1.1	5	188	14	14	14	+	⅛
17⅜	11⅜	Dataarm				3432	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+	⅛
19½	10½	DataLn n				1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜		
8	2	DeRose				1	2	2	2		
20	15	DelVal	1.74	9.0	11	17	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+	⅛
	¼	Delmed				3628	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
7¾	3¾	Dmgrm	.23i	6.3		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
15⅜	8¾	Desgnl			10	65	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+	⅛
15½	10½	DeviCp			16	4	11	11	11		
10¾	4½	DevmRs	.60	10.2	26	44	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		
12¾	6⅝	Diag A			33	13	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
7	5½	Diag B				33	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜		
5	2	DiaMA g					2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
7¾	5	DiaSys				28	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜		
45¾	30½	Dillds s	.32	.3	16	309	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	+	⅜
6¾	2⅞	Diodes				124	4	3⅝	3⅝		
2⅜	⅜	Domelt				1560	1	1	1		
		Dmel wt				510					
24½	13	Domir s	1.60			260	24½	24	24½	+	1
35½	16	Ducom	.38i	1.0		3	38	38	38		
22½	17¼	Duplex	.24	1.2	13	78	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜		
24	12	Dupont	.60	2.4	32	67	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+	⅛
29¼	24½	Dynasr	.80	3.0	16	31	26½	26½	26½		
E											
12⅜	7¼	EAC	.40	3.7	68	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞		
20½	13½	EECO	.36	2.0	20	18	17½	17½	18		
12	5¾	ESI	.37i	5.6	11	29	7	6⅝	6⅝		
2	⅝	ESMICI				29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
35⅜	27¼	Esstsa	4.17e	13.7	9	12	30½	30½	30½	+	⅜
21⅜	11⅜	EchoBs	.12			3798	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+	⅜
18⅜	10⅜	EtCAm	1.40	4.4	18	7	32½	32	32	−	⅛
6		Elsinr				61	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
9¾	6¾	Elswth n				20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛		
18½	10¾	EmrMed	.03e	.2		10	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝		
10½	9¼	EmpDs			5	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
7⅝	5¼	Endvco	.69	10.6	8	152	6½	6½	6½		
		EgyDv wt				18					
16⅜	4⅞	EnDyl	1.00	17.4		5	5¾	5¾	5¾		
10¼	7½	EngOil			5	14	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜		
	1	EnrSrv				7					
18	4¾	ESD			13	42	5¾	4¾	4¾		
3¼	1¾	Enstr pf	.52e	20.8		2	2½	2½	2½		
3¼	1¾	EnMP				200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
9¾	4¾	Eshys n				20	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
19	5⅜	Erslnd s			16	16	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜		
38	15½	Esseny	.40	2.1	16	38	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜		
3¾	2⅜	Essex				18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
31½	8½	EtzLav	.11e	1.1		14	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞		
13	7¾	EvrJ A	.20	1.7	15	22	12	11⅞	12		
16⅜	7	Excel	.40b	2.5	14	26	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+	⅛
F											
34½	18¾	Fabind	.50	1.7	11	488	30	29¾	29¾	−	⅛
19½	8	FairFn s			14	97	19½	19	19½	+	⅛
34½	15	Fairly pf	2.67i	11.0		15	24½	24½	24½		
12	6⅜	Fidata			2	187	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
12⅜	6⅜	FIAud n	.25e	2.9		59	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
11¾	8¼	FAup Pn	.07e	.8		700	9⅛	9	9		
	1	FICtrl n				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
15⅜	11⅜	FiCom	1.00a	6.6	9	7	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜		
14	9¾	FWymB	.48	4.6	13	16	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		
22⅝	13⅞	FstFed	.92i	6.4	19	94	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜		
18⅞	8¾	FltCGE				17	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜		
8	3¾	vjFlanig				5	4	4	4		
38½	28½	FlaRck	.90	1.7	10	33	53¾	53	53¾	+	⅛
28¾	12¾	FlaPw	1.14i	4.8	16	166	24	23¾	24	+	⅛
7¾	2¾	Foadrm				5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
9	7	FootoM				4	7¾	7¾	7¾		
33½	28½	Foote pf				5	29½	29½	29½		
15¾	9¾	FtHills				177	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜		
141½	97½	Ford n	12.00e			2300z	107	107	107	−	1
22	10½	ForstC A	.30	.9	33	17	33½	33½	33½		
22	10½	ForstL s			13	779	20½	19⅝	20½		
28¼	13⅜	FreeE s	.28b	3.3	11	57	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+	⅛
11	5	FrlcM				7	8	8	8		
11	5	FrlesE s				105	7	7	7		
15¾	5⅝	Frischs	.22b	.6	52	221	33½	33½	33½	+	1
15¼	6½	FurVlt s	.20	1.9		393	10⅝	10½	10⅝		
G											
7⅜	4	GRI				104	27	6¼	6¾	+	⅛
16½	10½	GalaxC				30	27	11⅜	11⅜	+	⅛
1⅞	½	GalaxV					1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
30½	22¾	Garan	.40	2.2	31	14	27½	27½	27½	+	⅛
12½	5¾	GatLit				103	5¾	5¾	5¾		
16½	11½	GelmS			47	43	14¾	14	14		
3½	⅝	Gemco				1	1¾	1¾	1¾		
19⅜	12½	GnMicr	.10b	.8	14	12	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+	⅛
7⅞	4	Geniaco			13	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜		
16⅜	9¾	GenvDr	.20	1.4	33	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜		
14⅞	10½	GeoRes				8	13⅜	13	13¼	+	⅛
5½	2⅜	GeoRwt					4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+	⅛
12⅜	10	GeoRs pf	1.00	8.4			12	12	12		
33⅜	28½	GiantF	.68	1.9	16	322	31½	30¾	31	+	⅛
18⅜	9¾	GnlYtl g	.25e	1.5		240	16⅜	16	16⅜	+	⅛
27¾	22½	Glenfd s	.50	2.2	15	108	23	22½	23		
39½	21	Glnmr	1.00b	2.6	15	20	39½	39	39		
5¼	2¾	GlobNR				24	4¾	4¾	4¾	+	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chge
	%	GldFld				255	⅝	½	½		
24½	18½	GorRup	.80	4.1	15	2	19½	19½	19½	−	⅛
12¾	6¾	Grahom				5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
7¾	1	GrphMc	.40i			981	1	1	1		
22¾	15¼	GrndAu	.20i	.9	93	77	21⅜	20	21½	+	⅛
3¾	2⅜	Grng n g				122	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+	⅛
16⅜	6⅜	Grnstr			32	38	7	6⅞	7		
30¾	13¾	GrtLkC	.52	1.5	22	1357	35	34¾	34¾	+	1⅛
27¾	12⅜	Grenmr s			17	348	13¼	13	13¼	+	⅛
18⅜	9¾	Greiner	.98i	5.6	15	6	17½	17½	17½		
14⅞	9¾	GrdCh	.50b	3.8	12	17	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−	⅛
11⅜	9¾	GuldM n				3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+	⅛
12¾	8⅞	GlfCda n	.52		

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Firmer in U.S. and European Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar, after early losses, closed slightly higher in U.S. and European trading Thursday on rumors that finance ministers of the Group of Five industrial nations would meet to discuss a coordinated cut in interest rates.

Dealers said the rumor, later denied by U.S. authorities, gained credence when France's prime minister, Jacques Chirac, urged West Germany to make a "small effort" to bring down interest rates.

The dealers said there is a growing perception in the wake of July's record U.S. trade deficit that the G-5 drive for a lower dollar is not working to fix trade imbalances, and may in fact be fueling inflationary expectations.

This week's sharp rise in gold, and higher interest rates in U.S. credit markets, reflect that emerging view, they said.

"Although fundamentals are negative for the dollar, the market may have gotten ahead of itself in pushing it so low," a foreign exchange trader at Republic National Bank said. "Now dealers want to see what the G-5 and central banks will do next."

In New York, the dollar rose to 2.0335 Deutsche marks from 2.0310 on Wednesday; to 155.35 yen from 154.70; to 6.6660 French francs from 6.6575, and to 1.6458 Swiss francs from 1.6405.

The British pound rose to $1.50 from $1.4990.

Dealers in London said the dollar was hovering just above 2.0215 DM, a 5½-year low, before the rumored G-5 meeting and Mr. Chirac's statement on interest rates hit the market. Its subsequent rise was aided by dollar purchases against the mark by a Middle Eastern bank, they said.

Mr. Chirac's statement followed two weeks of heavy intervention by the Bank of France to support the franc against the Deutsche mark in the European Monetary System. Sources said that France has spent "several hundred million marks" to defend the franc and relieve pressures in the EMS currency grid.

The mark closed Thursday about 2.19 percent stronger than the weakest EMS member, the Danish kroner, compared with a permitted fluctuation of 2.25 percent.

Mr. Chirac and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl are scheduled to meet next week. Many analysts say they expect the meeting to lead to a concerted cut in European interest rates.

Meanwhile, dealers said Friday's scheduled release of U.S. unemployment data for August could provide fresh impetus to the dollar.

They noted that a solid rise in employment for the month could buoy the currency in the face of already-rising interest rates in U.S. credit markets.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	2.0290	2.0265
Pound sterling	1.5045	1.4990
Japanese yen	154.90	154.65
Swiss franc	1.6418	1.6358
French franc	6.6504	6.6451

Source: Reuters

In other markets, meanwhile, the dollar was fixed at midday in Frankfurt at 2.0258 DM, down from 2.0368 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 6.6395 French francs in Paris, down from 6.6705.

Elsewhere, the South African commercial rand fell slightly as gold prices succumbed to profit-taking. It was quoted late in the day in London at 41.95 U.S. cents, down from 42.25 on Wednesday.

(Reuters, UPI)

GLOBAL: *Turner, Murdoch Turn Television Into Multinational Business*

(Continued from first finance page)

we can create the programs to capture their audiences."

The first of the forces redefining the broadcast industry is financial. Devices such as junk bonds, high-yield securities that are below investment grade, allow entrepreneurs to obtain cash in amounts undreamed of 10 or 15 years ago.

While Mr. Murdoch is on more solid financial ground than Mr. Turner, both are taking enormous risks by borrowing billions of dollars to build their empires. Both financed their latest acquisitions through the sale of junk bonds.

Junk bonds are nothing new for Mr. Turner. When he launched his hostile takeover bid for CBS Inc. last year, he offered no cash, only junk bonds and other securities. Deeply in debt from other acquisitions and expansions, Mr. Turner decided recently to sell all of MGM, except its film library, reflecting his pressing need to raise cash and reduce debt.

"Ted Turner is like the Peru or Mexico of broadcasting," said Don Ohlmeyer, formerly president of NBC Sports and now chairman of Ohlmeyer Communications Corp., a television and advertising company. "The banks can't afford to foreclose on him."

Just as important as finance has been deregulation of the television industry. "Market forces" are now a guiding principle of governments both here and abroad.

In the United States, the Federal Communications Commission has rapidly accelerated deregulation that was begun in the 1970s. Regulations limiting the ownership of television stations have been loosened; broadcast mergers and acquisitions face drastically reduced scrutiny by the commission. Television stations can now be bought and sold nearly as easily as shoe stores or fast-food franchises.

That has led to creation of many new television stations: The number of independent stations, those not affiliated with the three major U.S. networks, has more than doubled, from 120 in 1980 to 283 in 1985, according to the Association of Independent Television Stations.

Within one year, this deregulatory environment helped make possible Capital Cities' acquisition of ABC; General Electric Co.'s acquisition of NBC's parent, RCA Corp.; and Mr. Turner's abortive attempt to capture CBS. Similarly, it has enabled Mr. Murdoch to acquire John Kluge's Metromedia stations.

European governments, which once held an iron grip on their state-owned, state-run broadcasters, are experimenting with commercial and privately owned television stations. Italy, France, West Germany and the Nordic countries are carrying out deregulatory policies designed to encourage the growth of new television stations and programs. Cable television, too, is slowly becoming a major factor.

Perhaps what excites profit-oriented broadcasters the most is that European regulators are expanding the amount of advertising permitted and loosening limits on what advertisements can say.

Major consumer-products companies such as Unilever and Coca-Cola Co. are eagerly awaiting the day when they can efficiently reach Western European consumers through stations that will stretch across borders. Major New York and London-based advertising agencies are making acquisitions around the world as they gear up for global television advertising.

"It's the single most significant thing taking place in Europe, this development of commercial television," said Patrick Cox, who runs Sky Channel, Mr. Murdoch's advertising-supported satellite channel that beams programs to more than six million European households wired to cable systems.

"Typically, European television has been public-service television with commercials in it," he said. "What's happening is the emergence of proper commercial television with a commercial television ethic," just like in the United States, he added.

Sky Channel's viewers have tripled in less than two years.

Deregulation also has freed the final force that makes global television possible: technology.

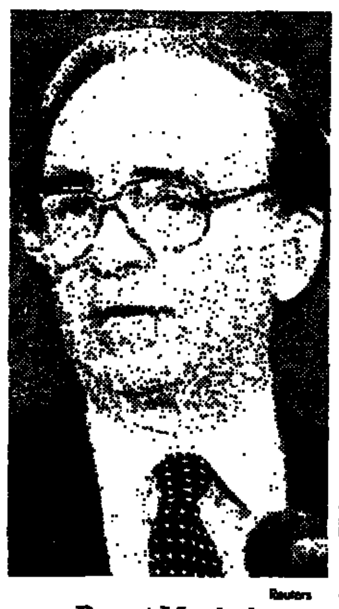
Satellite transmission, combined with the growth of cable television systems, has given broadcasters a global reach. Satellites can act as television stations in the sky, transmitting signals across national borders and into waiting "dishes," to be retransmitted through cable or over the air.

Satellite distribution of programming enabled Time Inc.'s Home Box Office to become the premier pay television supplier to America's cable system and let Mr. Turner transform his tiny independent television station in Atlanta into the nation's first ad-supported cable channel, the WTBS "Super-Station."

However, Mr. Murdoch's and Mr. Turner's efforts are not universally popular.

European and Asian governments have tried to stem the application of satellite technology to television broadcasting.

"The idea of taking live 24-hour-a-day news operations across country borders is a new concept and in some areas it is a scary concept," said Robert Wussler, Turner Broadcasting's senior vice president, "They know that the ground is slipping away from them. They know the idea of one state-owned channel is gone. News has been one of their hallowed grounds, to be controlled by the state."



Reuters

Rupert Murdoch

THE EUROMARKETS

GMAC Plans Car-Loan-Backed Issue

By David Ress

Reuters

LONDON — The market focused Thursday on the first Euromarket issue of securities backed by U.S. car loans, a $276-million issue for General Motors Acceptance Corp. planned for next week.

Meanwhile, the secondary market closed unchanged to somewhat higher, dealers said.

Final terms on the car issue have not been fixed, but it is expected to be priced in line with similar GMAC issues in the U.S. market.

GMAC's Eurobond issues outstanding firmed slightly Thursday, buoyed by sentiment that earlier declines were an over-reaction to Standard & Poor's announcement Tuesday that it was reviewing the debt of GMAC and its parent, General Motors Corp., for a possible downgrading.

By Thursday's close, prices of GMAC bonds generally rose to give a yield of about 95 to 100 basis points above comparable U.S. Treasury securities, compared with the unusually wide range of 100 to 105 basis point seen earlier this week.

Before the S&P announcement, GMAC issues had been yielding about 80 to 85 basis points above Treasury issues.

Salomon Brothers International, mandated to lead-manage the new GMAC issue, said it would have a fairly high yield, with a five-year maturity but an average life of 2.1 years.

GMAC has launched $3.3 billion of such securities in the United States, attracting strong foreign demand.

Dollar-straight Eurobonds generally closed about ⅛ to ¼ point firmer, on mainly professional short-covering after Wednesday's declines, caused by heightened worries over inflation.

However, recent issues remained depressed, with Metlife Funding Inc.'s $150-million, 7¾-percent bond issue, due 1996, up modestly, to a discount of 4, but still well outside total fees.

WestLB Finance NV launched a $150-million, 9¾-percent bond issue due 1993 and priced at 114¼. Dealers said the issue was probably aimed at a limited number of Far Eastern investors seeking high current income.

Denmark also moved to tap this fairly specialized group of investors, who are not unwilling to run the risk of a capital loss on such premium-priced issues in return for the high coupon. The Danish issue totals 20 billion yen and pays 8½ percent over six years. It is priced at 117¼.

Neither issue was widely traded.

Meanwhile, dealers reported very strong demand for Thursday's $200-million two-tranche, equity-warrant bond issue for Nomura Securities Co. That issue ended at a premium of 12 to 14 points above its issue price.

The five-year issue, with an indicated coupon of 3⅛ percent, consists of a $135-million European tranche and a $65-million Asian one.

Floating-rate notes were little changed, as Santa Barbara Savings & Loan Association launched a $200-million initial tranche of a $400-million total issue of 10-year notes.

The notes pay 1/16 point above the London interbank offered rate.

Anglia Building Society tapped a somewhat firmer sterling floating-rate-note market with a £150-million, 10-year issue paying eight basis points above Libor.

With Australian-dollar bonds also firming, Landesbank Stuttgart launched the first issue in this sector in two months — 30 million Australian dollars in 14-percent bonds due 1991. That issue saw fairly strong demand from West German investors.

M-1 Increases By $600 Million

Reuters

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money supply known as M-1 rose $600 million to a seasonally adjusted $688.6 billion in the week ended Aug. 25, the Federal Reserve said Thursday. The figure was much lower than economists had been expecting.

The previous week's M-1 total was revised downward to $688.0 billion. It had been reported at $688.1 billion. The four-week moving average rose to $685.4 billion from $682.5 billion.

M-1, the narrowest measure of money supply, includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

IMAGES: *Cutting Out Paperwork*

(Continued from first finance page)

Mining & Manufacturing Co., Eastman Kodak Co. and International Business Machines Corp. are moving in.

Some questions have arisen. It is unclear whether images of documents have the same legal standing as the documents. And a recent study by the National Research Council wondered whether optical disks would last long enough to store such things as records in the National Archives.

"Systems are not as reliable as they might be," acknowledged David L. Fain, president of Integrated Automation.

Finally, some customers, while interested, think the technology still must improve. "We'd like to put one in, but there's no really good technology on hand," said Joseph Brophy, senior vice president of Travelers Corp., the insurance company. But he does see a big market for image processors: "We're buried with paper coming into our claims offices."

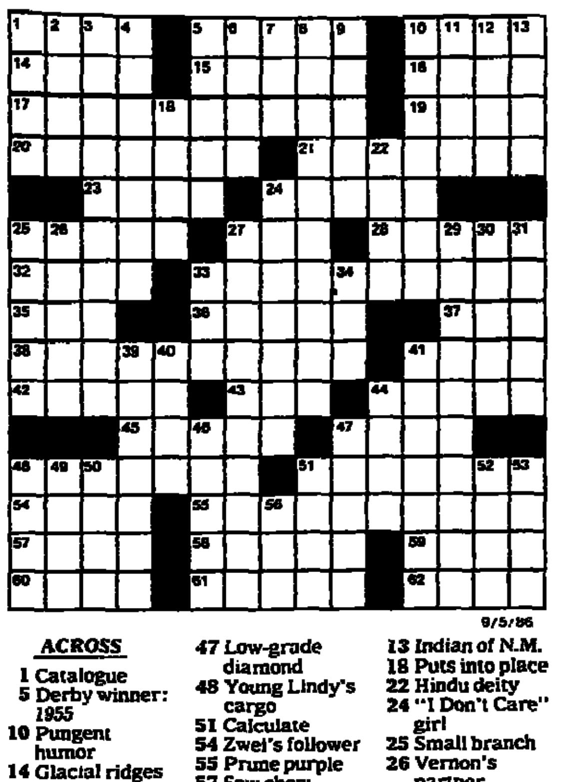
Jaguar Takes Aim at Japan

LONDON — Jaguar PLC, the British luxury automaker, announced Thursday that it will mount a major sales drive in Japan and set up a new sales office there next April. It said it plans to increase annual sales in Japan from 400 cars to more than 2,000 within two years.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press



9/5/86

ACROSS

1 Catalogue
5 Derby winner: *1955*
10 Pungent humor
14 Glacial ridges
15 Old: Comb. form
16 Pretext
17 Gallery query
19 Melville book
20 Wealthy
21 Women's society
23 Learning method
24 White hydrocarbon
25 Emulates Eric Clapton
27 Ax
28 Mass, in Milano
32 Supplicate
33 Famous Corsicans
35 R.C. is one
36 ——-American
37 Cheer
38 Microscopic organism
41 Shrewd
42 Time periods
43 Kind of seed
44 "Instauratio Magna" author
45 Colonial Indian soldier
47 Low-grade diamond
48 Young Lindy's cargo
51 Calculate
54 Zwei's follower
55 Prune purple
57 Sow chow
58 In the past, old style
59 Hideout
60 Fourth man
61 Indian peasants
62 Blackthorn fruit

DOWN

1 "Rio——." Wayne movie
2 "The jig ——!"
3 Roman festival
4 Dos Passos's "U.S.A."
5 Intestinal fortitude
6 Unit of power
7 Wing
8 For one's own part
9 Yuccalike plant
10 "Well-boiled icycle" man
11 Eleemosynar's largess
12 "Great" fifth-century pope
13 Indian of N.M.
18 Puts into place
22 Hindu deity
24 "I Don't Care" girl
25 Small branch
26 Vernon's partner
27 Study of mollusks and shells
29 Tectonic
30 Defunct treaty org.
31 Gray
33 Palais social event
34 He wrote "Ulalume"
39 He went to Washington
40 On the main
41 Seed vessels
44 Lethal missile
46 Hemingway character
47 "Treasure Island" pirate
48 Nav. officers
49 Of wrath, to Seneca
50 Caesura
51 Salient angle
52 Ramsey Lewis ——
53 She became Mrs. Rochester
56 Baby-talk word

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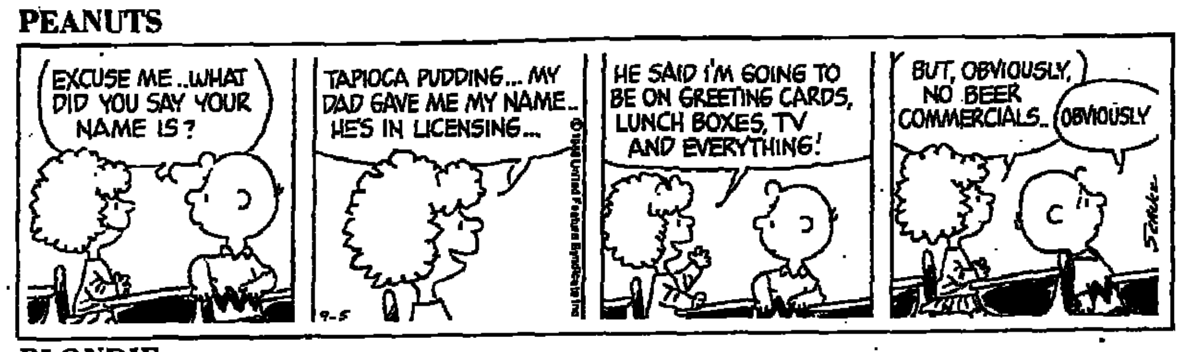
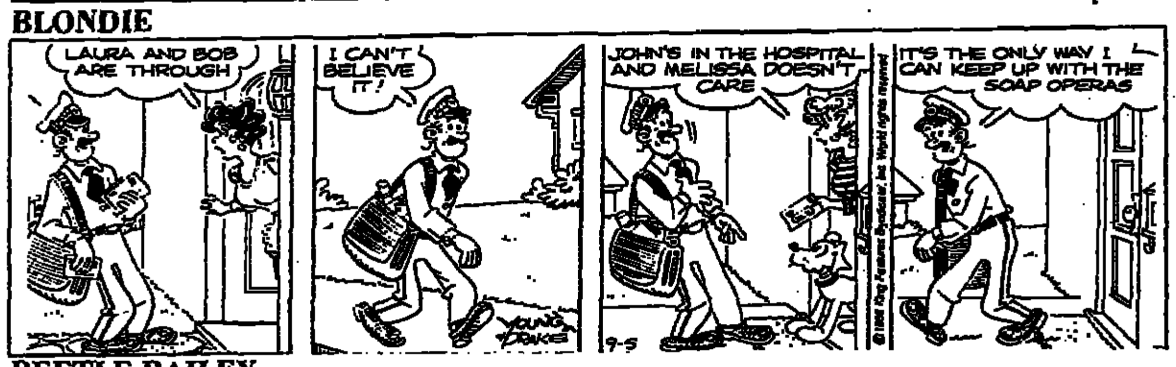
PEANUTS

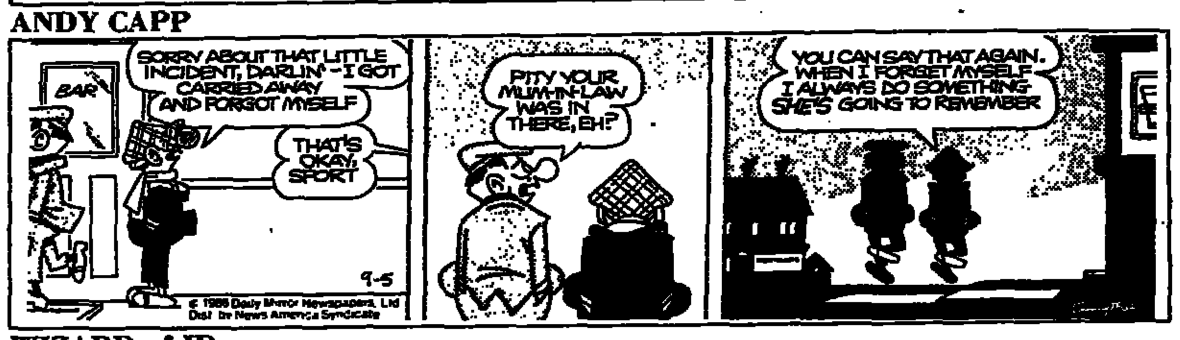


BLONDIE

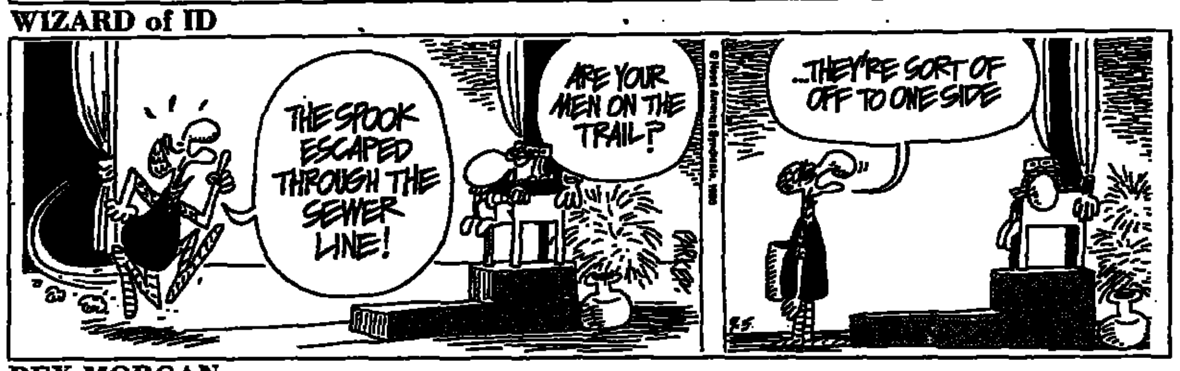


BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

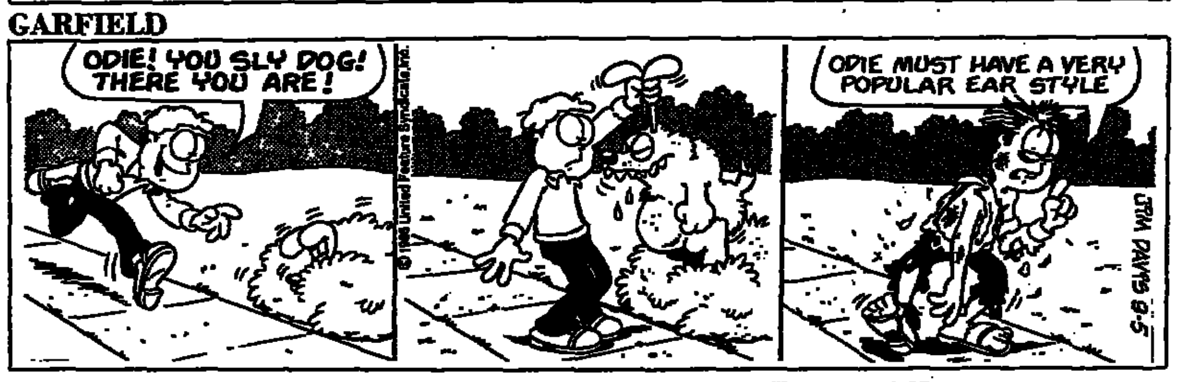


WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE

"YOU'RE LUCKY. SOMEDAY YOU'LL BE A MOM...AND MOMS NEVER GET SICK."

BOOKS

THE CHIMPANZEES OF GOMBE: Patterns of Behavior

By Jane Goodall. 673 pages. Illustrated. $30. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Reviewed by John Noble Wilford

IN 1960, Jane Goodall went into the interior of Tanzania to study the behavior of chimpanzees, genetically the closest living relatives of humans. She became something of a celebrity: the young Englishwoman who plunges into Africa, spends the days and years in communion with chimpanzees, shows up trim and cool in photographs in the popular press and National Geographic, falls in love and marries a photographer who came calling, dispatches occasional learned reports and keeps right on studying the animals she finds so fascinating.

Well, the Jane Goodall on view in this book is strictly business. The chimpanzees take front and center. This is the comprehensive work that Goodall, the Ph. D. from Cambridge University and protégée of Louis Leakey, has been building up to for years and that surely will establish her reputation as an authority of the first rank in the study of animal behavior.

To say that it is comprehensive is not to be taken as a euphemism for scholarly fullness and dullness. Goodall does include many pages of charts and dense data of interest primarily to her scientific colleagues. She is aiming at an audience of scholars as well as interested lay readers, for she has much to report on both levels.

The reader feels her presence throughout the book, as a helpful guide and someone sharing a sense of discovery. One appreciates a behavioral scientist who cuts through the stilted jargon of the field to explain that positive and negative reinforcement means reward and punishment.

After an excellent summary of what has been learned about these animals in captivity, particularly their ability to communicate in sign language, Goodall provides a who's who of the many animals she has come to know in the wild, along with many beguiling pictures. She writes of them as good friends now departed.

Of David Greybeard, she writes: "David was the first chimpanzee I saw eating meat, the first to demonstrate the use of tools, and the first to permit my close approach in the forest. It was his calm acceptance of my presence that did much to speed up my habituation in the early months."

And there was Flo, who merited an obituary in The Sunday Times of London. Goliath and Hugo and old Humphrey — their struggles to gain supremacy are described in detail. Mike, a low-ranking male, who bluffed his way to the alpha position. Madam Bee and Little Bee. Passion and Pom, mother and daughter, who had a compulsion for cannibalism.

From her patient observations of them and others, Goodall has arrived at arresting insights about chimpanzee mother-child relationships (they are long and close; upon the death of a mother, some infants pine away and die), the loyal alliances of adult brothers, sexual behavior, hunting strategies, foraging ranges, intelligence and self-awareness. She corrects early misapprehensions, by herself and others, that chimpanzees were gentle, nonaggressive beings. Further study revealed aggressive behavior arising from frustration or relating to retaliation, punishment and challenge. For the most part, she notes, peace among the animals is maintained as a result of appeasing, submissive and reassurance behavior.

In her 26 years in the forests of Gombe, Goodall learned also that the chimpanzees make plans for the future, have a capacity for symbolic thought and reasoned thinking and exhibit the kind of curiosity by which new patterns of behavior and expression can be passed on from one to another by imitation and practice. Goodall generally resists the temptation to draw parallels between chimpanzee and human behavior, but the reader may find the comparisons unavoidable and one more reason to read this impressive book. The chimpanzees on their own deserve such a rich, loving and definitive chronicle.

John Noble Wilford is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	A	D	A	T		P	R	I	M	P		H	U	S
P	R	I	M	E		S	A	M	O	A		E	N	T
I	M	P	A	S	S	I	V	E	L	Y		L	T	R
N	E	S	T	L	E		I	T	E	M		P	I	E
			C	A	V	I	N	A		A	L	L	E	S
R	I	C	H		E	S	E			S	E	E	D	S
I	D	A		I	R	E	S	T		T	A	S		
B	O	U	N	D	E	R		O	V	E	R	S	E	E
		T	O	E		E	G	G	E	R		L	E	W
C	O	I	N	A			A	A	R		P	Y	L	E
A	T	O	O	L		W	I	E	N	E	R			
Y	O	U		I	C	A	N		A	L	O	O	S	E
M	O	S		S	H	I	F	T	L	E	S	S	L	Y
A	L	L		T	I	T	U	S		C	E	S	A	R
N	E	Y		S	P	E	L	T		T	R	A	V	E

9/5/86

Australia Gives License To Aborigines for TV

United Press International

ALICE SPRINGS, Australia — The federal government has granted the country's aborigines their first commercial television license. The American series "Dallas" will probably be among the first programs shown, organizers of the network said.

The announcement in Canberra by the federal Communications Ministry prompted an uproar by opposition politicians, who claimed the license was awarded "on racial lines" and would give a minority group a monopoly over one-third of Australia.

The government called the decision an "exciting advance" in the country's television history. The license was awarded to Imparja Television to broadcast to about 60,000 viewers, both Aboriginal and white, in a vast area of central Australia embracing the Northern Territory and the northern part of the state of South Australia. Imparja means tracks or footprints in the Arrernte tribal language.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal South brought home three no-trump with a valuable overtrick. West made the normal lead of the heart king and South took his ace. Forseeing that he might have trouble scoring the heart jack if he removed dummy's spade queen immediately, he returned a heart immediately. West took his queen and played a third round.

The diamond finesse was taken, and when this succeeded there were nine tricks. The fall of the spade jack eventually provided an overtrick and some useful match-points. The heart lead at the second trick was a venture that paid off. It was not without risk, however. If West had held the diamond king, likely enough in view of his strong bidding, South would have wound up minus at least 500 instead of being plus 630. A more cautious player would cross to the spade queen and lead the diamond nine at once, the proper technique. This would provide four diamond tricks, and the lucky fall of the spade jack would bring home the contract. A cautious expert might do worse. He would understandably be afraid of allowing the hearts to be established before taking the diamond finesse. He would therefore cross to the spade queen, run his diamond tricks and lead a heart. West would take the heart queen and play the ace and another club. East would score his club tricks and lead a spade at the 11th trick. South, left with A-K-10 of spades, would have to guess the location of the jack. If he considered the original distribution of the spade suit, four on his right and three on his left, he would probably finesse and go down in his contract.

NORTH
♠ Q 3
♥ J 9 2
♦ Q 9 5 3
♣ Q 9 7 4

WEST
♠ J 6 2
♥ K Q 10 7 6 5 4
♦ 4
♣ A 6

EAST
♠ 9
♥ 8
♦ K
♣ K

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K 10 8
♥ A 3
♦ A J 10 8
♣ 10 8 5

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

South	West	North
1 N.T.	Dbl.	Redbl.
2 N.T.	3 ♥	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	

West led the heart king.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RILLT
ZYZID
DAPNIK
SEATTL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " ○○○○ " ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: DROOP LARVA SURELY CIPHER
Answer: What the intellectual hobo was—A ROAD SCHOLAR

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	30	86	19	66	fr
Amsterdam	15	59	11	52	cl
Athens	29	84	19	66	fr
Barcelona	24	75	18	64	cl
Belgrade	23	73	10	50	fr
Berlin	16	61	10	50	cl
Brussels	15	59	10	50	cl
Bucharest	28	82	8	46	fr
Budapest	18	64	11	52	o
Copenhagen	17	63	7	45	fr
Costa Del Sol	32	90	18	64	fr
Dublin	14	57	6	43	o
Edinburgh	14	57	8	46	o
Florence	24	75	19	66	cl
Frankfurt	14	57	11	52	o
Geneva	19	66	9	48	fr
Helsinki	14	57	2	36	cl
Istanbul	24	75	19	66	o
Las Palmas	29	84	21	70	fr
Lisbon	29	84	17	63	fr
London	17	63	6	43	fr
Madrid	32	90	17	63	fr
Milan	28	82	14	57	fr
Moscow	17	63	9	48	o
Munich	14	57	9	48	cl
Nice	27	81	16	61	fr
Oslo	16	61	6	43	cl
Paris	18	64	10	50	fr
Prague	14	57	7	45	sh
Reykjavik	7	45	5	41	sh
Rome	25	77	17	63	o
Stockholm	13	55	6	43	sh
Strasbourg	16	61	12	54	cl
Venice	24	75	17	63	fr
Vienna	18	64	13	55	sh
Warsaw	15	59	12	54	cl
Zurich	15	59	9	48	cl
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	24	75	15	59	fr
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	35	95	—	—	fr
Jerusalem	29	84	18	64	fr
Tel Aviv	31	88	22	72	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	14	57	11	52	fr
Sydney	23	73	15	59	o

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	25	77	o
Beijing	27	81	22	72	st
Hong Kong	28	82	26	79	sh
Manila	27	81	25	77	cl
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	na
Seoul	26	79	23	73	o
Shanghai	29	84	24	75	o
Singapore	31	88	25	77	o
Taipei	32	[illegible]	27	81	fr
Tokyo	31	88	27	81	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	31	88	13	55	fr
Cairo	34	93	24	75	fr
Cape Town	—	—	—	—	na
Casablanca	28	82	18	64	fr
Harare	23	73	10	50	fr
Lagos	24	75	24	75	r
Nairobi	21	70	13	55	o
Tunis	30	86	17	63	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	6	43	cl
Caracas	27	81	20	68	r
Lima	19	66	17	63	o
Mexico City	25	77	15	59	cl
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	16	60	9	47	pc
Atlanta	27	81	21	71	pc
Boston	19	65	15	58	cl
Chicago	27	81	19	66	pc
Denver	28	82	12	53	pc
Detroit	27	80	17	63	r
Honolulu	32	90	24	74	fr
Houston	34	93	24	74	pc
Los Angeles	30	85	19	65	fo
Miami	32	90	25	77	pc
Minneapolis	26	78	15	58	pc
Montreal	20	68	14	56	r
Nassau	—	—	—	—	na
New York	24	74	18	64	cl
San Francisco	20	68	14	56	pc
Seattle	26	78	13	55	fr
Toronto	26	78	16	60	pc
Washington	26	78	21	69	cl

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 18—11 (64—52). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 18—7 (64—45). MADRID: Partly cloudy. Temp. 31—17 (88—63). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 26—19 (79—66). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 19—9 (66—48). ROME: Fair. Temp. 26—15 (79—59). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 18—10 (64—50). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 33—25 (91—77). HONG KONG: Thunderstorms. Temp. 29—27 (84—81). MANILA: Thunderstorms. Temp. 27—23 (81—73). SEOUL: Thunderstorms. Temp. 27—21 (81—70). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 32—24 (90—75). TOKYO: Foggy. Temp. 35—25 (95—77).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Sept. 4
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	586.50	584
ACF Holding	232.50	232
Aegon	108.20	106.80
Akzo	143.80	140.70
Ahold	96.50	96.40
Amev	79.70	78
A'Dam Rubber	10.95	10.95
Amro Bank	106.70	105.80
BVG	226	225
Buehrmann T	222	222
Caland Hldg	19.70	20.20
Elsevier-NDU	228.50	226
Fokker	77.30	77
Gist Brocades	52.20	51.70
Heineken	185.50	186.50
Hoogovens	72.30	72.20
KLM	45.40	44.50
Naarden	90	89.80
Nat Neder	86.70	85.70
Nedlloyd	183.50	181.50
NMB	222.50	224.50
Oce Van der G	552	550
Pakhoed	66.10	66
Philips	55.80	55.50
Robeco	95.60	95.40
Rodamco	135.60	135.80
Rolinco	85.50	85.40
Rorento	49.90	49.80
Royal Dutch	212.80	211.50
Unilever	517	515.50
Van Ommeren	37.70	37.50
VMF Stork	30.70	29.90
VNU	346	340

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index: 288.30
Previous: 297.30

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2468	2450
Bekaert	11550	11600
Cockerill	131	133
Cobepa	4850	4795
EBES	4865	4810
GB-Inno-BM	8450	8500
GBL	3400	3375
Soc Generale	3200	3000
Gevaert	5960	5900
Hoboken	7500	7450
Intercom	3950	3930
Kredietbank	17550	17400
Petrofina	9180	8970
Sofina	11250	11175
Solvay	8000	8000
Traction Elec	6420	6510
UCB	8750	8630
Unerg	3000	3000
Vieille Montagne	5990	5950

Current Stock Index: 3998.95
Previous: 3885.86

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	321	324
Allianz Vers	2520	2525
Altana	410	410
BASF	282	280.20
Bayer	310.50	308.80
Bay. Hypo bank	636	645
Bay Vereinsbank	565	574
BBC	331	328
BHF-Bank	532	532
BMW	625	635
Commerzbank	329.50	340.50
Conti Gummi	323.50	323.50
Daimler-Benz	1316	1318
Degussa	494	496
Deutsche Babcock	265	264
Deutsche Bank	831	831
Dresdner Bank	440	441
Harpener	375.50	376
Henkel	439	440
Hochtief	1250	1295
Hoechst	278.50	276
Hoesch	140.50	157.50
Horten	222	235
Hussel	640	N.Q.
IWKA	313	313.50
Kali und Salz	312	317
Karstadt	458	461
Kaufhof	517	517.20
Kloeckner HD	202	202
Kloeckner Werke	83	81
Krupp Stahl	144	N.Q.
Linde	758	763
Lufthansa	188	193
MAN	220.50	218.50
Mannesmann	198	189
Muench Rueck	3300	3350
Nixdorf	683	675
PKI	981	970
Porsche	1070	1050
Preussag	271	272
PWA	254	252.50
RWE	219.20	219.50
Rheinmetall	395	400
Schering	625	625
SEL	444	436
Siemens	699	695
Thyssen	166	164.20
Veba	295	294
Volkswagenwerk	542	539
Wella	780	790

Commerzbank Index: 2075.30
Previous: 2103.40

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.50	17.50
Cathay Pacific	5.35	5.45
Cheung Kong	24.70	24.80
China Light	14.40	14.40
Green Island	8.35	8.50
Hang Seng Bank	33.75	33
Henderson	2.70	2.70
China Gas	16.30	16.20
HK Electric	9.75	9.75
HK Realty A	11.30	11.70
HK Hotels	33.75	34
HK Land	6.60	6.65
HK Shang Bank	6.95	6.95
HK Telephone	11.60	11.40
HK Yaumatei	3.225	3.30
HK Wharf	6.40	6.35
Hutch Whampoa	34.50	35.50
Hysan	8.74	0.74
Jardine	16.80	17.10
Jardine Sec	15.40	15.50
Kowloon Motor	9.15	9.20
Miramar Hotel	3.375	3.375
New World	6.90	6.85
SHK Props	15.70	15.30
Stelux	2.07	2.10
Swire Pacific A	14	13.90
Tai Cheung	2.20	2.075
Wing On Co	1.48	1.48
Winsor	3.30	3.30
World Int'l	2.475	2.425

Hang Seng Index: 1944.79
Previous: 1946.59

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1325	1310
Anglo American	6750	6975
Anglo Am Gold	33400	34200
Barlows	2100	2065
Blyvoor	2425	2500
Buffels	10900	11300
De Beers	3380	3500
Driefontein	7150	7200
Freegold	5150	5500
GFSA	5800	6000
Harmony	4825	4800
Hiveld Steel	695	685
Kloof	3425	3450
Nedbank	555	550
Rusplat	5425	5475
SA Brews	1475	1475
St Helena	5730	5800
Sasol	810	800
Welkom	3600	3825

Composite Stock Index: N.A.
Previous: 1962.00

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$14¾	$14⅝
Allied-Lyons	338	351
Anglo Am Gold	$71	$72½
Ass Brit Foods	318	316
Aqua-MFI Gp	160	158
Barclays	507	512
Bass	786	765
B.A.T.	423	423
Beecham	418	416
Blue Circle	568	568
BOC Group	341	339
Boots	223	223
Bowater Indus	333	336
BP	663	663
Brit Telecom	198	198
Brit Aerospace	501	505
Britoil	143	138
BTR	320	320
Burmah	408	408
Cable Wireless	337	332
Cadbury Schw	182	178
Charter Cons	278	278
Commercial U	305	302
Cons Gold	539	542
Cookson Group	510	490
Courtaulds	283	281
Dalgety	303	298
De Beers	720	737
Driefontein	$15¾	$15¾
Fisons	646	636
Free St Ged	$31¾	$31¾
GEC	184	184
Gen Accident	867	864
GKN	292	285
Glaxo	10 27/64	10 3/64
Grand Met	396	398
GRE	862	859
Guinness	343	343
GUS	16	16
Hanson	193	192
Hawker	533	521
ICI	10 59/64	10 29/32
Jaguar	540	528
Land Securities	332	332
Legal General	275	275
Lloyds Bank	457	442
Lonrho	221	215
Lucas	561	553
Marks and Sp	217	217
Metal Box	188	181
Midland Bank	572	572
Nat West Bank	554	569
P and O	546	541
Pilkington	443	433
Plessey	186	182
Prudential	914	912
Racal Elect	186	187
Randfontein	$87½	$88½
Rank	517	514
Reed Intl	365	353
Reuters	511	511
Royal Dutch	62 3/32	60 15/64
Rover	39	40
RTZ	624	619
Saatchi	735	735
Sainsbury	416	414
Sears Holdings	125	125
Shell	953	945
STC	148	154
Std Chartered	734	724
Storehouse	355	365
Sun Alliance	739	732
Tate and Lyle	681	692
Tesco	415	420
Thorn EMI	507	503
T.I. Group	475	471
Trafalgar Hse	300	297
THF	152	152
Ultramar	155	153
Unilever £	17	17
United Biscuits	247	246
Vickers	425	415
War Loan 3½ £	38¾	38⅝
Woolworth	675	675

F.T.30 Index: 1334.30
Previous: 1334.80
F.T.S.E.100 Index: 1488.40
Previous: 1478.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	28600	28800
Cigahotels	4770	4818
CIR	15190	14999
Cred Ital	3599	3615
Eridania	5130	5080
Farmitalia	15300	15301
Fiat	15850	15750
Generali	146950	146000
IFI	33000	33505
Italcementi	77000	77000
Italgas	3425	3458
Italmobiliare	137900	138000
Mediobanca	287600	289900
Montedison	3572	3625
NBA	4097	4100
Olivetti	18610	18490
Pirelli	5540	5560
RAS	62500	64200
Rinascente	1290	1275
SIP	3697	3690
SME	2400	2500
Snia	5875	5897
Standa	32500	32650
Stet	5290	5325

MIB Current Index: 1341
Previous: 1347

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	752	755
Alsthom Atl.	379	374
Av Dassault	1410	1450
Bancaire	1363	1350
BIC	667	642
Bongrain	2010	2005
Bouygues	1445	1450
BSN-GD	4300	4250
Carrefour	3675	3490
Chargeurs	1302	1410
Club Med	637	620
Darty	3800	3890
Dumez	1573	1539
Elf-Aquitaine	357.50	345
Europe 1	1106	1084
Gen Eaux	3410	3365
Hachette	2931	2909
Lafarge Cop	1448	1417
Legrand	4475	4495
Lesieur	1065	1070
L'Oreal	3710	3640
Martell	1490	1452
Matra	2560	2590
Merlin	3310	3340
Michelin	3493	3470
Moet Hennessy	2350	2270
Moulinex	77.15	75.90
Occidentale	1085	1072
Pernod Ric	1057	1053
Perrier	785	772
Peugeot	1200	1165
Printemps	458	439
Radiotechn	1030	1011
Redoute	2020	2022
Roussel Uclaf	1780	1663
Sanofi	747	745
Skis Rossignol	1375	1330
Telemecan	3220	3200
Thomson CSF	1486	1467
Total	479.20	465

CAC Index: 417.30
Previous: 408.70

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.74	2.80
Cold Storage	3.82	3.94
DBS	7.70	7.85
Fraser Neave	8.05	8.25
How Par	3.02	3.04
Hume	2.51	2.57
Inchcape	2.32	2.33
Lum Chang	0.90	0.89
Malayan Banking	4.42	4.52
OCBC	8	8.05
OUB	3.08	3.08
OUE	2.70	2.71
Shangri-la	3.28	3.28
Sime Darby	1.52	1.55
S'pore Airlines	7.70	7.70
S'pore Land	5.15	5.05
S'pore Press	8.20	8.25
S Steamship	1.63	1.62
St Trading	3.44	3.46
UOB	4.16	4.20
United Overseas	1.43	1.44

Straits Times Ind Index: 934.36
Previous: 941.82

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	192	189
Alfa Laval	340	340
Asea	342	345
Astra	640	N.Q.
Atlas Copco	208	214
Beijer	143	144
Boliden	202	194
Electrolux	295	297
Ericsson	222	225
Esselte	568	570
Fermenta	122	120
Handelsbanken	436	N.Q.
Pharmacia	223	211
Saab-Scania	706	N.Q.
Sandvik	167	167
Skanska	N.Q.	175
SKF	310	306
SwedishMatch	350	325
Volvo	377	385

Affaersvaerlden Index: 682.70
Previous: 672.80

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.56	3.56
ANZ	5.46	5.36
BHP	7.44	7.54
Boral	4.48	4.36
Bougainville	2.15	2.80
Coles Myer	4.95	4.90
Comalco	2.40	2.35
CRA	6.42	6.30
CSR	2.88	2.87
Dunlop	3.32	3.40
Elders Ixl	4.45	4.40
ICI Australia	2.60	2.55
Magellan	1.70	1.70
MIM	1.98	1.88
Nat Aust Bank	5.80	5.66
News Corp	25.90	25.90
N Broken Hill	2.18	2.23
Poseidon	3.10	3
Qld Coal Trust	1.63	1.63
Santos	4	3.88
Thomas Nation	3.17	3.10
Western Mining	3.68	3.54
Westpac Banking	5.06	4.98
Woodside	0.85	0.85

All Ordinaries Index: 1231.40
Previous: 1228.80

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	400	395
Asahi Chemical	895	919
Asahi Glass	1260	1200
Bank of Tokyo	910	909
Bridgestone	685	684
Canon	958	927
Casio	1230	1260
C.Itoh	890	885
Dai Nippon Print	1540	1560
Daiwa House	1450	1440
Daiwa Securities	2240	2270
Fanuc	6270	6230
Fuji Bank	1700	1780
Fuji Photo	2740	2640
Fujitsu	960	925
Hitachi	973	940
Hitachi Cable	1000	995
Honda	1202	1140
Japan Air Lines	9900	9800
Kajima	1320	1280
Kansai Power	3310	3380
Kawasaki Steel	229	228
Kirin Brewery	1520	1540
Komatsu	471	490
Kubota	436	440
Kyocera	3730	3670
Matsu Elec Inds	1580	1520
Matsu Elec Works	1470	1470
Mitsubishi Bank	1780	1730
Mitsubishi Chem	808	802
Mitsubishi Elec	478	455
Mitsubishi Heavy	615	588
Mitsubishi Corp	1350	1280
Mitsui and Co	770	753
Mitsukoshi	1220	1230
Mitsumi	1360	1300
NEC	1880	1770
NGK Insulators	880	810
Nikko Sec	2010	2000
Nippon Kogaku	919	979
Nippon Oil	1020	1010
Nippon Steel	230	224
Nippon Yusen	559	542
Nissan	635	610
Nomura Sec	3350	3390
Olympus	1030	1010
Pioneer	1960	1930
Ricoh	850	810
Sharp	944	943
Shimazu	1010	1020
Shinetsu Chemical	915	910
Sony	3180	3150
Sumitomo Bank	2240	2270
Sumitomo Chem	433	420
Sumitomo Marine	1090	1130
Sumitomo Metal	187	182
Taisei Corp	839	848
Taisho Marine	1050	1040
Takeda Chem	2230	2260
TDK	3470	3340
Teijin	748	745
Tokio Marine	1670	1800
Tokyo Elec. Power	6200	6220
Toppan Printing	1490	1470
Toray Ind	740	775
Toshiba	686	650
Toyota	1460	1570
Yamaichi Sec	1990	1980

Nikkei 225: 18588.64
Previous: 18595.46
New Index: 1519.88
Previous: 1513.86

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7475	7525
Alusuisse	610	575
Autophon	7725	7750
Bank Leu	3775	3900
Brown Boveri	1670	1640
Ciba Geigy	3825	3700
Credit Suisse	3890	3870
Electrowatt	3600	3590
Interdiscount	5475	5700
Jacob Suchard	8225	8250
Jelmoli	3925	3900
Landis Gyr	1930	1925
Moevenpick	6900	6600
Nestle	8810	8725
Oerlikon-B	1730	1720
Roche Baby	11575	11575
Sandoz	1740	1725
Schindler	3200	3150
Sulzer	370	340
Surveillance	7050	6900
Swissair	1440	1410
SBC	573	655
Swiss Reinsurance	3730	3700
Swiss Volksbank	2685	2640
Union Bank	6000	5985
Winterthur	7700	7650
Zurich Ins	3500	3300

SBC Index: 659.80
Previous: 653.80

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto Sept. 3

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
15615	Abti Prce	$22⅞	22½	22½	
580	Acklands	$28½	28	28½	+1
31500	Agnico E	$28	27⅝	27⅞	+1⅛
4000	Agra Ind A	$15½	15½	15½	
28254	Alt Energy	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
10400	Alta Nat	$13¾	13½	13⅝	
978	Algoma St	$13½	13½	13½	
147309	A Barick	$19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+⅜
74102	Atco I f	$8⅞	8	8⅞	
22074	BCED	345	335	335	
7022	BP Canada	$32	31¾	32	+¾
13640	Bank BC	290	285	287	+2
58572	Bank N S	$15⅝	15⅜	15½	
800	Baton	$23½	23½	23½	
2312	Bonanza R	135	130	135	-5
500	Bralorne	153	153	153	+3
14000	Bramalea	$22	22	22	
53518	BCFP	$13	12⅞	13	+¼
17800	BC Res	128	125	126	
5819	BC Phone	$27⅝	27⅜	27½	
350	Brunswk	$12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	-⅜
730	Budd Can	$40½	40	40½	+½
38550	CAE	$10½	10¼	10¼	+¼
3340	CCL B f	$17⅜	16¾	16¾	-½
4075	Cad Frv	$32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+½
3400	Campeau f	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅝
72680	C Nor West	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
2250	C Packrs	$36⅝	36	36⅝	-⅜
137	Can Trust	$47¾	47½	47¾	-⅜
525	C Tung	$7	7	7	
107306	Ct Bk Com	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	-¼
322598	CTire A f	$15⅝	15	15⅜	+⅜
1000	C Util B	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	-⅛
40000	Cara	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	-¼
4020	Celanese	$16	16	16	
400	Celan 175 p	$24¾	24½	24¾	-¼
171	Centrl Tr	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	-⅛
415	CHUM	$63	63	63	+½
38260	Cineplex	$20	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
4886	C Distb A	$6⅝	6½	6½	
7404	CDistb B f	$6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
12680	CTL Bank	$11¼	11⅛	11¼	+¼
2800	Conwest A	$9	9	9	+¼
5000	Cosekar R	104	100	100	
4160	Costain A	$18	17⅞	17⅞	-⅛
11800	Crownx	$28½	28	28½	+½
5400	Czar Res	150	140	140	
17525	Denison A p	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
28975	Denison B f	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	-¼
5900	Develcon	330	320	330	+5
27464	Dickhan A f	$9½	9¼	9½	
1404	Dickhan B	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
34702	Dofasco	$24	23⅝	23⅞	+¼
2543	Du Pont A	$34	33⅞	34	-¼
48800	Dylex A	$16⅝	16¼	16½	-¼
400	Elcham X	$10⅛	10	10	-¼
14350	Equity Svr	$5	490	495	-5
4600	FCA Intl	$20	19½	19½	-¾
3200	C Falcon C	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+⅜
57545	Ficnbrdge	$19	18½	18¾	+⅜
6060	Fed Ind A	$17⅞	17	17	
90200	F City Fin	$13½	13¼	13⅜	-⅛
5000	Gendis A	$18⅝	18½	18½	
1444	Geac Comp	$6	5⅞	6	
3195	Gibraltar	$9	8⅞	9	+⅛
38575	Goldcorp f	$8	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
100	Goodyear	$46½	46½	46½	-½
700	Graft G	$18½	18½	18½	
54900	GL Forest	$23	22⅝	23	
4200	Greyhnd	$27	26⅝	27	+¼
2344	H Group A	460	450	450	-25
150	Hawker	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+¼
11641	Hayes D	$14⅝	13⅞	14	-⅜
5200	Hees Intl	$34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	-½
13	Hollinger I	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	-½
1236	H Bay Co	$27⅝	27¼	27¼	-¼
15451	Imasco	$33⅝	33½	33⅝	
7750	Indal	$15	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
1630	Inland Gas	$12½	12⅜	12½	
302721	I Corona o	$23⅝	22⅝	23½	+1⅛
158822	Intl Thom	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
9249	Inter Pipe	$41	40⅝	41	
808	Ipsco	$8	7⅝	8	
8100	Jannock	$25⅝	25	25	-¼
6200	Kelsey H	$23	23	23	-¼
1341	Kerr Add	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+⅜
27336	Labatt	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	
12800	Lacana	$9½	9⅛	9½	+¼
1100	LOnt Cem	$26	25⅝	25⅝	
24508	Loblaw Co	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+¼
1900	Lumonics	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+¼
27985	Magna A f	$35½	34⅝	34⅞	-⅞
830	MDS H A	$16¼	16¼	16¼	-½
4000	MICC	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
36275	Mclan H X	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅜

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close
10236	Maritime f	$16¾	16½	[illegible]
6374	Molson A f	$25¼	24⅞	[illegible]
885	Murphy	$19⅝	19¼	[illegible]
2547	Nabisco L	$37¼	37¼	[illegible]
138763	Noranda	$19¼	19	[illegible]
143273	Norcen	$13⅝	13⅜	[illegible]
35335	Nva AltA f	$5	490	[illegible]
400	Nowsco W	$11¼	11¼	[illegible]
122082	NuWst sp A	26	24	24
2300	Oakwood	250	250	250
14050	Omnibus o	$6⅝	6¼	[illegible]
24075	Oshawa A f	$21	20¾	[illegible]
24620	Pac W Airln	$18⅝	18¼	[illegible]
20859	Pamour	$12½	12	[illegible]
9850	PanCan P	$27½	27	[illegible]
1000	Pembina	$14¼	14⅝	[illegible]
358	Pine Point	$10⅛	10	[illegible]
408972	Placer	$29⅝	29¼	[illegible]
25780	Que Sturg o	$5¾	5½	[illegible]
8208	Rayrock f	$6⅝	6½	[illegible]
22400	Redpath	$24⅝	24½	[illegible]
11931	RedSt 1 Sp	$57	56¾	[illegible]
1200	Rogers A	$22⅝	22⅝	[illegible]
400	Roman	$9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
1280	Rothmn	$38⅛	37⅞	[illegible]
6100	Sceptre R	270	266	270
2250	Scotts f	$38½	38¼	[illegible]
28401	Sears Can	$12⅛	12	[illegible]
1530	SHL Systm	$26⅝	26¼	[illegible]
13580	Selkirk A f	$25⅝	25⅜	[illegible]
19559	Shell Can	$24	23½	[illegible]
4575	Sherritt	$6½	6⅜	[illegible]
1500	Slater B f	$14⅛	14	14
142030	Southam	$22⅝	22	[illegible]
208446	Spar Aero f	$27	26	[illegible]
29124	Stelco A	$22	21½	22
2812	Sulpetro	58	57	58
1100	Steep R	260	260	260
12420	Teck Cor A	$23¾	22¾	[illegible]
82721	Teck B f	$25	24½	25
93744	Tex Can	$28¼	28	[illegible]
3972	Thom N A	$30½	30⅛	[illegible]
187567	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22¼	[illegible]
1859	Traders A f	$50½	50	50
3529	Trns Mt	$14⅝	14¼	[illegible]
2950	Trinity Res	57	54	54
9403	TrnAlta UA	$28⅝	28¼	[illegible]
40378	TrCan PL	$17⅞	17⅝	[illegible]
2002	Trimac	245	245	245
24008	Trilon A	$33¼	33	[illegible]
500	Trizec A f	$31⅝	31⅝	[illegible]
189710	Turbo	62	60	61
8300	Unicorp A f	$8⅝	7⅞	8
5100	U Entprise	$11⅞	11¼	[illegible]
7036	U Keno	$7⅝	7¼	[illegible]
6300	Versil A f	150	130	150
1800	Vestgron	55	55	[illegible]
16700	Wardair	$18⅝	17¾	[illegible]
190	Weldwod	$20¼	20¼	[illegible]
22871	Westmin	$7⅞	7¼	[illegible]
4458	Weston	$31	30⅝	[illegible]
2644	Woodwd A	$6	5⅞	[illegible]

Total sales 22,282,267 shares

TSE 300 Index: Close 3,058.20

Montreal

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close
25036	Bank Mont	$31⅛	31¼	[illegible]
1498	BombrdrA	$26⅝	25¾	[illegible]
27946	BombrdrB	$26½	25¾	[illegible]
575	CB Pak	$25⅞	25	[illegible]
98860	Cascades	$16⅝	15⅝	[illegible]
600	CIL	$26½	26½	[illegible]
750	ConBath	$24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
19733	Dom TxtA	$20¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
18350	MolTrst	$12½	[illegible]	[illegible]
36311	NatBk Cda	$26⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
7770	Noverco	$12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
265900	Power Corp	$16¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
5489	Provigo	$18⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	RollandA	$14	[illegible]	[illegible]
16330	Royal Bank	$32½	[illegible]	[illegible]
16000	RoyTrstco	$33⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
7300	SteinbrgA	$40	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Sales 4,382,575 shares.

Industrials Index: Close 1,285.26

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SPORTS

Taking Aim at the Red Sox

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lou Piniella recalls September 1978, vividly. "It was fun; it was exciting," said Piniella, then a player with the Yankees, now their manager. "Every game had a meaning. It was a good feeling coming to the ball park."

Earl Weaver remembers September 1974. "We won a lot of games," said the Baltimore Orioles' manager then and now. "We got a lot of good pitching. Everybody seemed to catch fire. We beat Boston a doubleheader Labor Day and that got us back in the race."

Piniella and Weaver were talking about different seasons, but they had a common denominator — the Boston Red Sox. The Red Sox had a 3-game lead in the American League East entering September in 1974 and the Orioles won the division championship. The Red Sox had a 6½-game lead when September arrived in 1978 and the Yankees won the division championship.

September is here again, and again the Red Sox lead the AL East, this time by 4½ games. They are not the same Red Sox who squandered those leads in 1974 and 1978, but they are nevertheless the Red Sox. And because they have such a lush legacy of disaster, they figure to provide baseball with at least one exciting stretch run, even if the other divisions should offer nothing but a bunch of teams playing out the schedule while the leaders coast into the playoffs.

● National League East: The Mets won't be long in clinching their first division title since 1973. They reached September with the second largest margin any division leader has had at the start of that month in the 18 years of divisional play. The Kansas City Royals had a 20-game lead in the AL West in 1980.

● NL West: The Houston Astros staged a three-and-one-half-month seesaw struggle with the San Francisco Giants before breaking away late in July and methodically building an 8-game lead.

● AL West: The Texas Rangers, a band of youthful renegades, have enjoyed a remarkable season and continue to behave pestiferously toward the aging California Angels. The Angels have been in first place for nearly two months and have withstood the Rangers' charges. In the last 10 days of the season, the Rangers will play the Angels seven times.

● AL East: The Red Sox have been in first place since May 15 with leads ranging from 8 games to 2½. The Yankees, Baltimore and Detroit each have made a run at the Red Sox and Toronto is making its belated run now. The Red Sox have withstood the challenges but haven't looked overpowering in doing it.

There is nothing magic about being in first place at the start of September except it does mean that the leader needs to hold onto its lead for only five more weeks. In the first 17 years of divisional play, the leaders have been successful at that task 79 percent of the time.

Sparky Anderson, who has managed teams in pennant races in both leagues, views September as a special time. "It doesn't matter what team it is, when you get to the last 30 or 35 games, it's so hard to close the door," the Detroit manager said. "You're playing clubs that are out of it, and they're playing loose, and you have to win. Or you're playing head to head with teams you have to beat."

The Red Sox, who did manage to hold onto a start-of-September lead in 1975, play the Yankees and the Orioles seven times each in the next five weeks. They play Toronto six times.

The Blue Jays have suddenly thrust themselves into the position of being Boston's most threatening challenger. They won the division title last year, withstanding the Yankees' belated threat, but struggled this entire season until mid-August. But they have now won 17 of their last 21 games.

"Pitching hasn't been the dominant position we thought it would be in the East," said Bill Lajoie, general manager of the Tigers, who five months ago were thought to have the best starting rotation in the league.

The Red Sox, though, grasped tightly onto the arm of Roger Clemens, who won his first 14 decisions, and built an eight-game lead. However, between July 10 and Aug. 6, Boston lost 15 of 21 games.

The Orioles are in a precarious position. After closing to 2½ out by running off a 13-6 record following the All-Star Game break, they lost 17 of 22 games.

Like the Orioles, the Tigers got hot after the All-Star Game break, winning 16 of 22 games and entering a four-game series with Boston 4½ behind. However, the Red Sox won the first three games of the series.

The back ailment of Lance Parrish, the indispensible catcher, has been a severe setback. The Tigers expect that Parrish, who has been out since July 26, will not return this season.

Don Mattingly has provided consistent production for the Yankees, but they will need a significantly greater number of runs to overcome the pitching problems that have plagued them all season.

The Yankees finish the season with four games in Boston. It should be a fan's delight; it could be meaningless if the Yankees are five games out with only those four to play.

Lendl Holds Off 'Mad Frenchman' to Gain Semis

Richard Drew/The Associated Press
Henri Leconte during his U.S. Open loss to Ivan Lendl.

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — It was a perfectly executed drop shot by Henri Leconte, the point that would break Ivan Lendl's serve in the 10th game and close out the first set.

Leconte began to raise his hands in triumph when Lendl raced across the court and somehow got his racket on the ball, lifted it down the line, then watched as the ball touched down just inside the line.

"I think that point won me two sets," Lendl said after he had beaten Leconte on Wednesday, 7-6, 6-1, 1-6, 6-1, to reach the men's semifinals of the U.S. Open tennis championships

"I believe that won me the first set because had I not gotten to it, I would have lost the first set," Lendl said. "And I think mentally it just broke him down, losing that set because he thought he had it.

"I didn't believe I'm going to get to the ball when I was running. But all of a sudden I was there."

In other results Wednesday, the last American left in the tournament, the unseeded Tim Wilkison, was beaten by No. 4 Stefan Edberg of Sweden, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Edberg plays Lendl in a semifinal match on Saturday.

In women's play, Chris Evert Lloyd, seeking her seventh Open title, moved into the semifinals for a record 16th straight year by romping past No. 9 Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria.

Leconte agreed with Lendl on the significance of the drop shot that didn't work.

"I was feeling that I had the point when I made the drop shot," the Frenchman said, "and Ivan was very quick and he made a big point. After that, I was a little bit disappointed because I was thinking I had the set."

Leconte still had double-break point, but Lendl held, then won the first-set tiebreaker to begin his quarterfinal victory.

Lendl was not as dominating as the score would indicate. It was Leconte who dictated the results.

The left-handed Frenchman was brilliant and erratic. He hit flashy winners or horrendous unforced errors.

Leconte said the Lendl of 1986 was a vastly improved model over the 1985 version, which Leconte beat at Wimbledon.

"He is stronger, his legs are moving much better," Leconte said. "He's stronger with his mind. He can be down all the time and you have to win the point, you have to win the set. He doesn't give you any chance to lose the point by himself."

Lendl said Leconte, although personally "really nice," plays "like a mad Frenchman. He's scary, he's so dangerous. You can hit a first serve to his forehand as hard as you can and you may never see the ball, it comes back so fast."

An Aging Arnie Aces and Aces Again

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

POTOMAC, Maryland — On Tuesday, Arnold Palmer made a hole in one. Wednesday, he returned and made a hole in 10 million.

Same golf course: the Tournament Players Club here, in preliminaries to the Chrysler Cup. Same hole: the 187-yard (170-meter) No. 3. Same club: 5-iron. And, amazingly, same score: 1.

An instant after he hit his ball Wednesday, Palmer knew the game was afoot. "Don't go in the hole again!" he called out. "Don't do that."

That's how golfers do their rooting. Backward.

The ball smacked the base of the flagstick on the fly with a hollow distant clank, dove down into the cup and took old Arnie, a week shy of his 57th birthday, into the record book one more delicious time.

Everybody, including Palmer, asked the same question. Had it ever happened before? And the answer was the one everybody wanted to hear.

Palmer, probably the most popular golfer who ever lived, had become the first pro in the history of his sport to make a hole in one on the same tournament hole two days in a row.

"No odds," said Palmer. "It's impossible."

According to Golf Digest, only five Americans have ever made consecutive holes in one on the same hole. None was a pro. Only one of the back-to-back aces came in a bona fide tournament.

In his years of golf, Palmer has played more than 40,000 par-3s, with 13 holes in one. So the probability of his acing a hole twice in a row is on the order of 10 million to 1.

When Palmer's shot disappeared, voices from the gallery of about 100 began screaming. "It went in!" and two marshals dressed in red began jumping up and down giving the football "touchdown" sign.

Everybody did something. Except Palmer, who was too stunned. No pants hitch. No smile or wink.

As people began to gather around Palmer, he talked softly, chuckling and shaking his head. "I can't believe that. . .but it looked like it was going in the hole as soon as I hit it. It was right on the flag. . .that is amazing. . .that's a little hard to believe. . .aw, my goodness. . ."

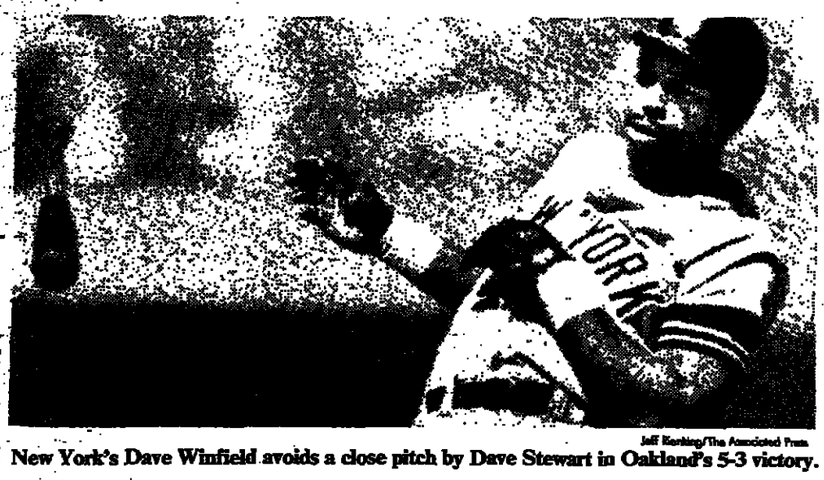
By the time he reached the green, the showman in him was awake again. "Guess I'll just have to dig this (hole) up and take it home with me," he told the Arnie's mini-Army following him on a drizzly day.

Word spread fast.

Chi Chi Rodriguez, playing in the group in front of Palmer, said, "I used to think Arnold Palmer could walk on water. Now I know it." Lee Elder, nearby, yelled out, "Hey, Captain Palmer, will you quit wasting those holes in one? Save 'em for the real tournament."

Starting Thursday, an eight-man U.S. team, led by Palmer, meets an international team for the largest total prize money on the Senior PGA Tour — $50,000 to each winning player and $25,000 to the losers.

Bob Dougherty/The Associated Press
Arnold Palmer before his second hole in one in two days.



Jeff Kerbing/The Associated Press
New York's Dave Winfield avoids a close pitch by Dave Stewart in Oakland's 5-3 victory.

Astros Put In Overtime, Stretch Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — It took eight hours and two days to do it, but the weary Houston Astros moved two victories closer to the National League West division title.

Billy Hatcher hit a home run in the 18th inning Wednesday to give the Astros an 8-7 victory in a suspended game, then Mike Scott struck out 12 Cubs in seven innings of the regular game as the Astros breezed, 8-2.

With Cincinnati losing to Pittsburgh, the Astros increased their lead in the division to 8 games with 29 remaining.

Nebraska Players Suspended

The Associated Press

OMAHA, Nebraska — The NCAA suspended 53 University of Nebraska football players for one game for misusing complimentary passes, and the coach, Tom Osborne, said Thursday that the team might forfeit its opener Saturday against Florida State.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Tuesday's game was halted because of darkness after 14 innings and more than four hours, tied, 4-4. It took another hour to complete Wednesday partly because each team scored three times in the 17th.

A record 53 players were used, 27 by the Cubs. The old record, 51, was set by clubs in both leagues.

Pirates 5, Reds 3: In Cincinnati, Sid Bream hit a two-run double in the 10th inning for Pittsburgh.

Mets 4, Giants 2: In New York, Bob Ojeda pitched a three-hitter to beat San Francisco.

Cardinals 5, Braves 3: In Atlanta, Terry Pendleton led the St. Louis attack with four hits and an RBI.

Padres 7, Phillies 5: In Philadelphia, second baseman Juan Samuel's two-on, two-out error in the ninth inning helped San Diego score six unearned runs.

Dodgers 5, Expos 3: In Montreal, Bill Madlock drove in three runs with two hits for Los Angeles.

Red Sox 4, Rangers 3: In the American League, at Boston, Wade Boggs doubled home pinch runner LaSchelle Tarver from first base in the ninth to beat Texas.

A's 5, Yankees 3: In Oakland, California, Mike Davis hit two triples and batted in two runs to lead the A's over New York.

Blue Jays 3, Indians 1: In Toronto, Dave Stieb gave up seven singles in 7⅔ innings to stop Cleveland.

Twins 11, Brewers 5: In Minneapolis, Kirby Puckett went 4-for-5, including a home run, to lead the Twins' assault.

Royals 2, White Sox 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, right fielder Kevin Seitzer singled and scored the tying run in the ninth inning of his first major-league game, then drove in the winning run in the 10th.

Mariners 3, Tigers 2: In Seattle, pinch-hitter Ken Phelps hit a solo home run with two out in the ninth inning to beat Detroit.

Angels 5, Orioles 2: In Anaheim, California, Kirk McCaskill pitched a five-hitter. *(LAT, AP)*

In AFC, Patriots Regroup After Last Season's Disastrous End

By Dave Goldberg
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The first 19 games of the 1985 National Football League season were a dream for the New England Patriots. The Super Bowl and its aftermath were a nightmare.

A team with a reputation as talented underachievers, the Patriots finished 11-5 and beat the New York Jets, Los Angeles Raiders and Miami Dolphins to become just the second wild-card team to reach the Super Bowl.

Then came the 46-10 loss to the Chicago Bears and, a day later, the disclosure of drug problems. The residue lingers.

"People think of us as a drug addict team now," said running back Tony Collins, one of six players identified as drug users in published reports.

"I personally don't think we have to prove ourselves," said quarterback Steve Grogan, who split duties last season with Tony Eason. "But I think that's probably the way a lot of people are thinking about us."

Here is how the conference shapes up, division-by-division:

EAST

Coach Raymond Berry brought a unity to the New England Patriots that had been lacking in the past. Now, he'll have to rekindle it.

He probably can, despite the retirement of All-Pro guard John Hannah and defensive end Julius Adams.

Eason will probably start at quarterback with Grogan in relief. Craig James and Collins, backed by Robert Weathers and Mosi Tatupu, are solid running backs.

Linebackers Andre Tippett and Don Blackmon key a defense that could use depth up front.

After a 15-1 season and a Super Bowl trip in 1984, just about everything that could go wrong did for the Miami Dolphins.

Injuries created a patchwork offensive line and a defense that surrendered more than 500 yards (455 meters) in two playoff games. The running game was ordinary, Mark Duper broke a leg and missed half the season, and quarterback Dan Marino held out for all of training camp.

But the Dolphins still finished 12-4 and won the division.

The offensive line remains thin and Marino is grumbling about his contract, but there is reason for hope.

Start with rookie John Offerdahl and USFL refugee John Corker, who may be two of Miami's four starting linebackers. Add former All-Pro linebacker Hugh Green, now fully aware of the system. Subtract, Coach Don Shula hopes, the problem against the run.

The New York Jets went 11-5 last season despite allowing 62 sacks. They begin the season with only center Joe Fields and guard Dan Alexander sure of starting jobs on the offensive line. The rest of the offense is first-rate with emerging quarterback Ken O'Brien, brittle running back Freeman McNeil and second-year receiver Al Toon the standouts.

Defensively, end Mark Gastineau, nose tackle Joe Klecko and inside linebacker Lance Mehl are dominant enough to compensate for questions in the secondary and at outside linebacker.

The Indianapolis Colts (5-11) may be ready to make a move.

Coach Rod Dowhower obtained Gary Hogeboom from Dallas to operate behind an improving young offensive line.

Jon Hand, the end who was a first-round pick, adds talent to a defensive unit that includes linebackers Johnnie Cooks and Duane Bickett and cornerback Eugene Daniel.

The Buffalo Bills (2-14) were the NFL's sad sacks last season, a condition that can be partially rectified with the signing of quarterback Jim Kelly from the USFL.

Prediction: Patriots, 11-5; Dolphins, 11-5; Jets, 9-7; Colts, 7-9; Bills, 6-10.

CENTRAL

Despite the cocaine-related death of safety Don Rogers and the holdout of linebacker Chip Banks, the Cleveland Browns remain favorites in a weak division that they won last year with an 8-8 record.

Quarterback Bernie Kosar will throw more in his second season than he did in his first, which he spent handing off to Earnest Byner and Kevin Mack, who gained 1,000 yards each.

The bright new receiving hope is Terry Greer, who averaged 87 catches in four seasons in the Canadian Football League.

The defense remains solid with a linebacking corps led by the unsung Clay Matthews.

The most pressing problem of the Cincinnati Bengals (7-9) is defense. Led by quarterback Boomer Esiason, one of the NFL's emerging stars, the Bengals scored a club-record 441 points last year, third-best in the league. They gave up 437, third worst.

The Pittsburgh Steelers went 7-9 for their first losing season since 1971 and things are getting no better. One problem is quarterback, where neither Mark Malone nor Scott Campbell is consistent enough to exploit wide receivers Louis Lipps and John Stallworth. Rookie Walter Brister may be the long-term answer.

Jerry Glanville took over as coach of the Houston Oilers (5-11) by announcing that losing won't be tolerated. But he'll need more than pronouncements. One asset is a maturing offensive line, the better to protect Warren Moon, the quarterback.

Prediction: Browns, 10-6; Bengals, 8-8; Steelers, 6-10; Oilers, 6-10.

WEST

John Elway began his NFL career touted as the best quarterback prospect in a decade. If he finally breaks into the NFL's top echelon this year, he may carry the Denver Broncos into the Super Bowl.

The Broncos were 11-5 last year but lost the division title because they couldn't hold a 14-0 halftime lead at home against the Raiders.

Elway was certainly good enough last year, throwing for 3,891 yards and 22 touchdowns. But, with only a so-so running game to take the pressure off, he also threw 23 interceptions.

A healthy Sammy Winder and second-year man Steve Sewell may provide enough running this year. The Broncos may have plugged their only defensive hole by obtaining cornerback Mark Haynes from the New York Giants.

The only hole in the Los Angeles Raiders (12-4) is a big one — quarterback. Los Angeles may have to get by again with Marc Wilson, who finished 24th in the NFL in passing efficiency.

Otherwise, there's Marcus Allen, who led the league with 1,759 rushing yards and a defense led by Howie Long and Mike Haynes.

The San Diego Chargers (8-8) continued their recent tradition of instant offense — for both sides. The Chargers scored more than enough points, 467, but they also surrendered 435.

This year's solution comes from a new defensive coordinator, Ron Lynn, who is using blitzes and stunts to cover for the same general shortage of quality personnel.

The personnel on offense remains the same — high quality, led by quarterback Dan Fouts, the diminutive Lionel James and the ageless Charlie Joiner.

The Seattle Seahawks (8-8) suffered last year from the inconsistency of quarterback Dave Krieg, who had both himself and a leaky offensive line to blame. Another problem was a defense that had 15 fewer takeaways than the year before.

The offensive problems could be solved by first-round pick John L. Williams, a fullback, to augment Curt Warner in the backfield.

The Kansas City Chiefs (6-10) got themselves an instant offensive line — first-round draft pick Brian Jozwiak and USFL refugees Irv Eatman and Mark Adickes. But the running backs are a plodding lot and there are holes on the defensive line and at linebacker.

Prediction: Broncos, 11-5; Raiders, 10-6; Chargers, 10-6; Seahawks, 8-8; Chiefs, 4-12.

NFL PREVIEW: THE AMERICAN CONFERENCE

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	200 010 000—3	9 2
Oakland	000 014 00x—5	8 0

Guidry, Stoddard (6), Scurry (6), Fisher (7) and Skinner, Easino (8); Stewart and Tettleton. W—Stewart, 9-1. L—Stoddard, 5-1.

Cleveland	001 000 000—1	7 0
Toronto	110 100 00x—3	4 0

Candiotti and Bando; Stieb, Henke (8) and Whitt. W—Stieb, 5-10. L—Candiotti, 13-10. Sv—Henke (20).

Texas	010 000 101—3	9 1
Boston	001 001 101—4	10 1

Hough, Williams (7), Mahorcic (7) and Petralli; Seaver, Stanley (9) and Sullivan. W—Stanley, 6-5. L—Mahorcic, 2-2. HR—Boston, Boggs (8).

Chicago	000 010 000 0—1	5 0
Kansas City	000 000 001 1—2	8 0

Cowley, Searage (9), Nelson (9) and Nazsey; Leonard, Black (8) and Sundberg, Bell (9). W—Black, 5-7. L—Nelson, 5-6.

Milwaukee	100 000 040—5	10 2
Minnesota	250 120 00x—11	14 1

Higuera, Clutterbuck (2), Birkbeck (6) and Moore; Smithson, Anderson (8), Jackson (8) and Laudner, Salas (6). W—Smithson, 10-12. L—Higuera, 17-9. HRs—Milwaukee, Yount (5), Schroeder (4). Minnesota, Puckett (27), Brunansky (21), Woods (1).

Detroit	010 100 000—2	7 1
Seattle	000 200 001—3	7 0

Tanana, Kelly (9) and Lowry; Swift, Trujillo (5) and Kearney. W—Trujillo, 2-0. L—Kelly, 0-1. HRs—Seattle, Tartabull (24), Phelps (20).

Baltimore	000 200 000—2	5 0
California	020 020 10x—5	8 1

Davis, O.Jones (4) and Stefero; McCaskill and Boone. W—McCaskill, 15-7. L—O.Jones, 2-2. HR—California, R.Jones (16).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles	001 210 100—5	10 1
Montreal	200 001 000—3	8 1

Honeycutt, Howell (8) and Scioscia; Sebra, McGaffigan (5), McClure (7), Burke (9) and Hunt. W—Honeycutt, 10-9. L—Sebra, 3-3. Sv—Howell (17). HR—Los Angeles, Bryant (2).

St.Louis	300 002 100—6	9 1
Atlanta	100 001 010—3	9 1

Cox, Worrell (7) and Lake; Smith, Dedmon (7), Assenmacher (8) and Benedict. W—Cox, 9-11. L—Smith, 7-14. Sv—Worrell (31). HRs—Atlanta, Horner (21), Griffey (11).

San Diego	000 100 006—7	12 0
Philadelphia	200 000 020—5	11 2

Hoyt, Walter (7), Stoddard (8), McCullers (9) and Kennedy; Maddux, Bedrosian (9) and Reynolds. W—Stoddard, 1-0. L—Bedrosian, 8-4. Sv—McCullers (3). HR—Philadelphia, Schmidt (30).

Pittsburgh	010 000 020 2—5	10 0
Cincinnati	111 000 000 0—3	6 0

Rauschel, McWilliams (7), Jones (9) and Pena; Welsh, Robinson (8), Franco (8) and Diaz. W—Jones, 2-2. L—Franco, 5-5. HRs—Pittsburgh, Morrison (17), Cincinnati, Bell (18), Milner (12).

San Francisco	000 000 200—2	3 2
New York	201 010 00x—4	6 0

Mulholland, Beranauer (4), Robinson (5), M.Davis (6), Williams (7) and Melvin; Ojeda and Carter. W—Ojeda, 16-4. L—Mulholland, 8-6.

Houston	010 002 001 000 000 021—6	18 1
Chicago	001 000 201 000 000 030—7	12 0

(Completion of suspended game)

Ryan, Lopez (8), Kerfeld (9), Andersen (9), D.Smith (9), Keough (10), Knepper (15), Solano (17), Darwin (17) and Ashby, Wine (10); Maver, R.Davis (7), L.Smith (9), DiPino (10), Hoffman (12), Trout (15), Gumpert (17), Maddux (18) and J.Davis. W—Darwin, 2-1. L—Maddux, 0-1. HRs—Houston, G.Davis (27), Hatcher (4). Chicago, Speier (6), Durham (15), Moreland (9).

Houston	302 003 000—8	14 1
Chicago	000 020 000—2	4 1

Scott, Lopez (8) and Ashby; Sanderson, Hoffman (6), DiPino (8) and Davis. W—Scott, 15-9. L—Sanderson, 7-11. HRs—Houston, Wolfing (12), Thon (3). Chicago, Davis (17).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	79	54	.594	—
Toronto	75	59	.560	4½
New York	71	63	.530	8½
Detroit	70	65	.519	10
Baltimore	66	67	.496	13
Cleveland	66	68	.493	13½
Milwaukee	64	68	.485	14½

West Division

California	76	57	.571	—
Texas	69	65	.515	7½
Oakland	63	72	.467	14
Kansas City	61	72	.459	15
Chicago	58	74	.439	17½
Seattle	59	76	.437	18
Minnesota	58	75	.436	18

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	99	44	.669	—
Philadelphia	69	84	.519	30
St. Louis	67	86	.504	32
Montreal	64	86	.492	33½
Chicago	55	78	.414	34
Pittsburgh	54	78	.409	34½

West Division

Houston	76	57	.571	—
Cincinnati	68	65	.511	8
San Francisco	66	67	.496	10
Los Angeles	63	70	.474	13
San Diego	63	71	.470	13½
Atlanta	62	70	.470	13½

Tennis

U.S. Open Results

MEN'S SINGLES
Quarterfinals

Stefan Edberg (4), Sweden, def. Tim Wilkison, U.S., 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, def. Henri Leconte (8), France, 7-6 (7-3), 6-1, 1-6, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES
Semifinals

Mats Wilander and Joakim Nystrom, Sweden, def. Kevin Curren and Matt Mitchell, U.S., 6-2, 2-6, 7-5, 2-6, 7-6 (7-5).

Andres Gomez, Ecuador, and Slobodan Zivojinovic, Yugoslavia, def. Gary Muller, South Africa, and Todd Nelson, U.S., 6-7 (4-7), 7-6 (7-2), 6-2, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Quarterfinals

Helena Sukova (7), Czechoslovakia, def. Wendy Turnbull, Australia, 6-4, 6-0.

Chris Evert Lloyd (2), U.S., def. Manuela Maleeva (9), Bulgaria, 6-2, 6-2.

European Soccer

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 2, Luton 1; Leicester 2, Liverpool 1; Manchester City 2, Norwich 2; Newcastle 0, Queen's Park Rangers 2.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

RC Paris 1, Monaco 1; Toulon 1, Paris-SG 1; St. Etienne 0, Laval 0; Metz 1, Marseille 1; Nantes 0, Le Havre 0; Lille 1, Toulouse 0; Nice 1, Nancy 0; Rennes 1, Sochaux 0; Bordeaux 0, Lens 0; Brest 0, Auxerre 0.

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

Bayern Munich 2, Nuremberg 1; Kaiserslautern 4, Bochum 1; Stuttgart 1, Blau-Weiss Berlin 1.

Football

1985 AFC Leaders

TEAM OFFENSE

	Yards	Rush	Pass
San Diego	6535	1665	4870
Cincinnati	5900	2183	3717
Jets	5896	2312	3584
Miami	5843	1729	4114
New England	5499	2331	3168
Denver	5496	1851	3645
Raiders	5408	2262	3146
Pittsburgh	5350	2177	3173
Seattle	5007	1644	3363
Indianapolis	5006	2439	2567
Cleveland	4921	2285	2636
Kansas City	4877	1486	3391
Houston	4662	1570	3092
Buffalo	4595	1611	2984

TEAM DEFENSE

	Yards	Rush	Pass
Raiders	4403	1605	2998
Pittsburgh	4659	1876	2783
New England	4714	1655	3059
Jets	4772	1516	3256
Cleveland	4958	1851	3107
Seattle	5160	1837	3323
Denver	5179	1973	3206
Buffalo	5540	2462	3078
Indianapolis	5599	2145	3454
Kansas City	5658	2169	3489
Cincinnati	5663	1999	3664
Miami	5767	2256	3511
Houston	6155	2814	3341
San Diego	6266	1972	4293

INDIVIDUAL
Passing

	ATT	COM	YDS	TD	INT
O'Brien, Jets	488	297	3888	25	8
Esiason, Cin.	431	251	3443	27	12
Fouts, S.D.	470	254	3638	27	20
Marino, Mia.	567	336	4137	30	21
Kenney, K.C.	338	181	2536	17	9
Krieg, Sea.	532	285	3602	27	20
Malone, Pitt.	233	117	1428	13	7
Elway, Den.	605	327	3891	22	23
Kosar, Clev.	268	124	1578	8	7
Moon, Hou.	377	200	2709	15	19

Rushing

	ATT	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
Allen, Raiders	380	1759	4.6	61	11
McNeil, Jets	294	1331	4.5	69	3
C.James, N.E.	263	1227	4.7	65	5
Mack, Clev.	222	1104	5.0	61	7
Warner, Sea.	291	1094	3.8	38	8
Byner, Clev.	244	1002	4.1	56	8
Pollard, Pitt.	233	991	4.3	56	3
Brooks, Cin.	192	929	4.8	39	7
Bell, Buff.	229	883	4.0	77	8
McMillan, Ind.	198	858	4.5	38	7

Receiving

	NO	YDS	AVG	LG	TD
James, S.D.(RB)	86	1027	11.9	67	6
Christensen, Raiders	82	967	12.8	48	6
Woolfolk, Hou.(RB)	80	814	10.2	80	4
Largent, Sea.	79	1287	16.3	43	6
Shuler, Jets	76	879	11.6	25	7
Stallworth, Pitt.	75	937	12.5	41	5
Nathan, Mia.(RB)	72	651	9.0	73	1
Clayton, Mia.	70	996	14.2	45	4
Chandler, S.D.	67	1199	17.9	75	10
Allen, Raiders(RB)	67	555	8.3	44	3

Scoring (Touchdowns)

	TD	Rush	Rec	Ret	Pts
Lipps, Pitt.	15	1	12	2	90
Allen, Raiders	14	11	3	0	84
Davenport, Mia.	13	11	2	0	78
Turner, Sea.	13	0	13	0	78
Brooks, Cin.	12	7	5	0	72

Scoring (Kicking)

	PAT	FG	Lg	Pts
Anderson, Pitt.	40-40	23-42	52	109
Leahy, Jets	43-45	26-34	55	121
Breech, Cin.	48-50	24-33	53	120
Revels, Mia.	53-52	22-27	49	116
Franklin, N.E.	40-41	24-30	50	112

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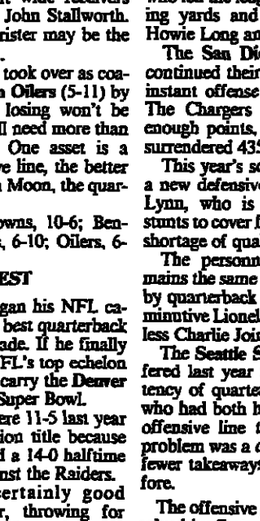

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OBSERVER

The Search for Teledoc

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The biggest question in American medicine will soon be settled not at Johns Hopkins but at CBS-TV headquarters: Who will get the "teledoc" job on the network's new morning television show?

Rumors were that the job would go to a woman. Insiders predicted either Dr. Joyce Brothers or Dr. Ruth Westheimer. Now, however, this column can report exclusively that CBS has nixed both lady docs.

Partly, this is because the program's ethnic designers want a thin Jewish female in the "weatherman" role. The advantages are obvious: Thin provides sharp image contrast with portly Willard Scott, NBC's "Today" weatherman; Jewish and female will strengthen the web's legal defense against suits brought by minorities. Since Doctors Ruth and Joyce would only duplicate the pluses gained from a thin Jewish female "weatherman," planners nixed them. Another factor mentioned by a breakfast-TV insider: Neither lady doc was "strong enough on innards" to handle major teledoc chores on big surgical news breaks like presidential operations.

□

Here's why:

On routine mornings a teledoc's job is to slide a little bad news in between the weather and the co-anchor's interview with a litdoc. "Litdocs" are sawbones who get bored with hanging around hospitals and take up book writing. Teledocs never interview litdocs. That's always left to a co-anchor. The theory is that since both the litdoc and the teledoc attended medical school they could stimulate each other to interesting conversation, thus turning off the audience. Teledocs are expected to perform solo, replaying heart and cancer bad news from sci-med journals and giving parents the latest dope on shots for tots.

When big-news celebrity surgery happens, though, teledocs' ability to convey a powerful competent-at-innards image can make or break A.M. wake-up shows. Sources tell this column Doctor Ruth was top-drawer on gonads and vas deferens, but only so-so on pancreas, while Doctor Joyce came off ho-hum on both ileum and bile duct.

"If the patient is big enough to be in People magazine," an insider told us, "he's big enough to be treated as fully as a cold front over the Ohio Valley."

Hence the new teledoc will have to learn to work in front of an "anatomy map." As with the weather map, the segment will open with the big picture as viewed from remote space, showing the whole body from hair follicles in the skull down to toenails. It will then zero in on the local picture.

The question is whether any of TV's present platoon of teledocs has the performance know-how to wield the pointer at, say, a famous but ulcerated duodenum while talking knowledgeably about the patient's chances of survival and simultaneously getting off witty one-liners at the co-anchors.

□

There is little fear among network execs that most famous patients will be willing to cooperate in the necessary mapping and radar scans. As one network exec said, "When's the last time you heard of somebody famous turning down a chance to be on TV?"

Still undecided which way to go in choosing its A.M. teledoc, CBS is interviewing young docs-to-be who are taking the new teledoctoring courses offered by most med schools. A few stuffy universities balked at offering these courses but had to yield to professional demand after potential doctors all over the country realized they could make far more money teledoctoring than they could by treating patients.

What's more, teledocs don't have to share their take with insurance companies and lawyers. Worriers inside the profession, however, fear that, if hordes of practicing docs master the show-biz arts, vast numbers may abandon patient care and turn to teledoctoring. Besides the networks, after all, there are an awful lot of local TV stations that need skilled teledocs.

If this happened, the insurance lobby and malpractice lawyers might face financial despair. And it's lawyers, of course, who write the laws. Very quickly a lot of teledocs could find themselves hauled into court under brand new malteledoctoring laws.

New York Times Service

Gertrude Stein, Alice and the Lonesome Pine

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

NUCOURT, France — You drive through picturesque and seasonally golden fields of wheat northwest of Paris, and in this small town about half an hour from the city there is an old and somewhat dilapidated stone house where two rather dowdy, spinsterish, middle-aged women are *talking* to each other in front of movie cameras. One, played by Linda Hunt, is a very delicate, almost porcelain Alice B. Toklas, wearing a black skirt and a silk blouse, a white sweater and gold earrings; the other, larger and more robust, dressed in a studiously drab basic brown pleated skirt, a vest and sensible sandals is the author of the "Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas," Gertrude Stein, being played by the British actress Linda Bassett.

The room — a re-creation of the famous salon at 27 rue de Fleurus in Paris — is decorated with vaguely familiar paintings, intentionally inaccurate fakes of works by Picasso and Matisse (painted by H. Aoki in New York), hung casually akilter on the walls. Outside is a small, sunny garden where the two women go to sit on wicker chairs proofreading "A Rose, Alice," one of Stein's early novels. Ernest Hemingway, drunken and revelrous, makes appearances, as do the French poet Guillaume Apollinaire, and Fernande Olivier, who was one of Pablo Picasso's many mistresses. Baby Willi, fathered by Apollinaire, turns up in the garden, and Gertrude and Alice take care of him.

All of these are elements of "On the Trail of the Lonesome Pine," a low-budget movie that tells of a fictitious incident in the lives of the famous expatriate Americans who spent 40 years together. "Lonesome Pine" (the name of a song that was particularly liked by Stein) is the creation of Jill Godmilow, who is directing it, and Mark Magill, who wrote the script. And despite the presence of Hunt, an established star, the set has all the appearances of an austere, belt-tight operation. The actors, including Hunt, were paid union minimum wages ($1,370 a week in her case); the filming was done in five weeks.

Maryse Alberti

Bruce McGill as Hemingway, Linda Hunt as Alice B. Toklas, with Baby Willi.

"Lonesome Pine" started out some months ago as a personal project that Godmilow and Magill thought they might shoot with friends. Now it has become what Godmilow happily calls a "real film." It is due to open early next year in the United States.

The first thing to know about "Lonesome Pine," however, is that, aside from the presence of Stein and Toklas, Hemingway and Apollinaire, there is virtually nothing historical about the story. Magill's script tells, as he puts it, something that "might have happened." It cuts in and out of five days in their lives, imitating, Magill said, a Cubist painting.

"You might call it probable or plausible fiction," said Godmilow, a documentary filmmaker who received attention for her 1984 pseudo-documentary about the Solidarity movement, "Far From Poland."

"Lonesome Pine" is her first full-length feature. "It's an attempt to get close to some reality about Gertrude and Alice, but to acknowledge from the beginning that it is fictitious," hence the obviously inaccurate renderings of the paintings on the set. In the simple plot, Gertrude visits her doctor and is told that she has a rare and fatal disease. She decides not to tell Alice, who finds out anyway by reading Gertrude's mail, though neither talks to the other about it. Gertrude, in the words of a synopsis of the film, "accepts the medical facts of her impending death but rejects the idea of it as intellectually uninteresting." A kind of silent estrangement ensues as the two women continue their normal lives — picnicking with Apollinaire, rescuing a drunken Hemingway from a bordello — culminating in another visit by Gertrude to the doctor where she learns that she is not dying after all.

The slender thread of the story did not exactly vibrate with commercial promise and, not surprisingly, it was seen by Godmilow and Magill in rather modest terms. "We thought we were going to do it for $5,000," Godmilow said, "so we made sure there were no Eiffel Towers in it. All the outside scenes were in forests, gardens or on beaches." But, as they tell it, "Lonesome Pine" turned into one of those magical ideas that surpassed its authors' ambitions for it.

The first step came when Magill's script was presented at the Sundance Institute in Utah, Robert Redford's workshop where new films and filmmakers are discovered and nurtured. It was there that "Lonesome Pine" picked up its producer, Sandra Schulberg, who raised the $1 million that might be described as an adequate, no-frills budget. Schulberg rented the stone house in Nucourt from the town's mayor, and filming began in July.

"When I first heard about the project, the fact that it was about Gertrude Stein and Alice B. Toklas made me a bit reticent," Hunt recalled. "After all, there had been two plays already about them in the past few years and I said 'Oh, not again.'" But when Hunt read the script, she found its compressed, suggestive evocation of the two women compelling. "What was wonderful about it was its sense of invention, the invention of the relationship between the two women. It seemed right to me."

Hunt was joined by Linda Bassett, whose career until now has been entirely on the stage. The two, in fact, had worked together on stage in London and New York in Wallace Shawn's play "Aunt Dan and Lemon," in which Hunt played Aunt Dan and Bassett had a supporting role. Bassett took diction lessons to learn Stein's accent and intonation. Both actresses listened to the rare tapes that exist of the two women speaking. "I love doing accents," Bassett said. "I've always seen the voice as part of the character, but I didn't realize how hard this one was going to be."

Both actresses visited the house at 27 rue de Fleurus (now occupied by a French couple), where Picasso's painting of Stein once hung, and Cecil Beaton took his famous photograph of the women in armchairs on either side of the fireplace.

"It can get touchy if you start doing a lot of research," Hunt said. "I remember the early days when we were doing a lot of reading, and I felt at first a bit of a chasm between what I was getting to know of them and the way they appear in the script. But, I think that my image and the image of Mark's script began to merge."

The image of the two women conveyed in the film is basically this: Alice, who had a reputation for staying in the background (like a shadow, Hunt said), is discreetly strong and firm with Gertrude, who, in turn, masks a deep fragility by an appearance of stubbornness and eccentricity.

"The basic question in the film is honesty and trust," Magill said. "If there is a moment of dishonesty, that begins to undermine the trust. And, on the other side of it is acceptance. Alice accepts all of Gertrude's propensities for stubbornness, for being a wiseacre, for playing with every situation through language. While other people might find that aggravating, for Alice there's no problem. It's only when Gertrude feels that one of her qualities, her sickness, is not acceptable to Alice that the problem starts."

PEOPLE

Physicist Heads Listing Of U.S.'s 100 Smartest

The smartest man in America is **Dr. Richard P. Feynman**, the Nobel physicist who was a member of the commission that investigated the Challenger shuttle disaster, and the smartest woman is **Marilyn vos Savant**, according to Gentleman's Quarterly magazine. Vos Savant made the top of the list because of her 230 IQ and despite the fact that TV Guide is the only magazine she takes. Also on the GQ list of the 100 smartest people in America are **David Byrne** of Talking Heads, **Johnny Carson** ("look at his salary"), Carson's ex-wife **Joanna** ("look at her alimony"), the media magnate **Rupert Murdoch**, the playwright **Sam Shepard**, **Woody Allen**, **Ralph Nader**, **Judge Joseph Wapner** of "The People's Court" television show, the comedian **Jay Leno** and **Sylvester Stallone's** ex-wife, **Sasha**. There also was a category for people who aren't as smart as dolphins. Among them: **Stallone**, the deposed Haitian leader **Jean-Claude Duvalier** and **Jerry Lewis**.

□

The jazz singer **Ella Fitzgerald**, 68, who was hospitalized in July with congestive heart failure, has gone into a Los Angeles hospital for tests.

□

Prince Charles took whirlwind tours of high-tech, medical and political landmarks in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as Harvard University officials prepared for a 350th anniversary dinner in his honor.

□

The feminist writer **Betty Friedan** says at least one result of the women's movement — changes in divorce laws — backfired. "There is a false illusion of equality in current divorce proceedings," Friedan said at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association in New York. She said the laws enacted in the past 15 years were "male models for equality . . . that penalize women."

□

Italy's show-business and fashion world commemorated the legendary opera soprano **Maria Callas** in a benefit concert Wednesday night at the Roman arena in Verona. Proceeds will partly go to the surviving victims of Cameroon's recent cloud of volcanic gas.

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